The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Continued Reticence of M. Thiers and Count Bismarck.

Rumored Terms of Peace to be Received with Reserve.

No Announcement to be Made Till All is Settled.

The New Government Recognized by the Pope.

A Sharp Encounter Between Hours. Rebull and Gladstone.

Debate on the British Foreign Police in Parliament.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

No Official Announcement of the Terms—Wording against Rumors—Paroled Negotiations Stand Firm, 20 Is to Be Removed from the Luxembourg—Conferences between Versailles and Paris.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 24.—No news has been received here respecting the negotiations at Versailles. This silence will be maintained until the conditions of peace are fully decided on.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The Prussian Cross Gazette says the dispatches in the Belgium journals purporting to give the conditions of peace are under negotiation, are altogether incorrect.

LILLE, Feb. 24—Afternoon.—A telegram from the Government at Bordeaux warns the public against false reports as to the terms of peace, which, it says, cannot yet be known.

The Twenty-third Corps will be disbanded as soon as peace is proclaimed.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Journal de Paris* says that Count von BISMARCK, at the request of M. THIERS, has ordered the cessation of requisitions upon the inhabitants of all sections, and has declared that all contributions levied since the 28th of January will be deducted from the French indemnity.

The *Daily News* says that M. THIERS and his colleagues were to leave Paris for Bordeaux on Thursday, and will confer with the Assembly on Friday and return to Paris on Saturday, when they will have a decisive interview with Count von BISMARCK.

Printed Offer of the German Bonds in London, Vienna and St. Petersburg—The German Idea Above Nationality.

PARIS, Feb. 24, via LONDON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—The journals here say the demands made by Germany on France, have produced a painful impression in the cabinets of London, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The Versailles *Moniteur* prints a series of extracts from German newspapers, demonstrating that whatever the amount of the indemnity may be, it is impossible to exceed the good right of Germany or the resources of France.

Proposition and the Negotiations—Unanimous of the Conditions and Conclusion of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Count HERBERT and the banker "BLEICHEN-SCHROEDER" have arrived at Paris from Versailles to discuss the financial question with M. THIERS. Count von BISMARCK, it is said, demands an indemnity of one milliard, defraying therefrom, however, all the contributions which have been levied. This proposition is vigorously opposed by M. THIERS.

The evening edition of the *Times* has the following special dispatch from Versailles today:

Count BISMARCK has declared the conclusion of peace at this time.

France demanded a prolongation of the armistice.

Hostilities will be renewed at midnight of the 26th.

The guns of the forts have been turned toward Paris.

A long conference was held today.

The *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Paris, Sat., as follows:

"All the conditions of peace are now settled except that of money. The Germans demand two milliards of thalers, while France has offered to pay one milliard. The Germans have allowed seven hundred and fifty millions for requisitions and fines and the debts of Alsace and Lorraine, but hold out for one and a quarter milliards. A friendly arrangement is anticipated."

LONDON, Feb. 24—4 P. M.—The *Standard* has a special dispatch from Versailles which announces that a treaty of peace was signed today by M. THIERS and Count von BISMARCK. Some of the details are yet unarranged, but all will be finally settled to-morrow.

France pays to Germany 220,000,000 of the loan.

Alsace and Lorraine, including the Cities of Metz and Nancy, are ceded to the Germans.

The German Army will not enter Paris.

The Emperor WILLIAM leaves on Monday for Berlin.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Recognition by the Pope—The Orleans Princes—Clerical Opposition to the Removal of the Assembly to Paris.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 24.—The Court of Rome has recognized the new Government of France.

The ORLEANS Princes are staying in the Department of the Gironde.

LILLE, Feb. 24.—The clerical party are opposed to the transfer of the Assembly to Paris.

PARIS.

Reported Bribe to Permit the Germans to Enter—The Requisition to be Restored—Trouble Apprehended—The City Quiet.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 24.—Paris is quiet. M. THIERS is expected here today.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Brussels *Nord* says that Count von BISMARCK hints at the restoration of the Paris impost of two hundred millions of francs if no hostile manifestations are made during the passage of the Germans through that city.

A letter from Paris, 22d, says a conflict is expected should the Germans enter the city.

It was believed the Assembly would be convoked on Friday or Saturday of this week.

Probability that the Germans will Escape a Triumphant Entry—The Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 24—via LONDON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—The military authorities here are still undecided as to the entry of the Prussians into Paris, but the impression is becoming general that the enemy will forego their triumph.

A rumor is circulating that the Assembly, on leaving Bordeaux, will reassemble at Fontainebleau.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

German Reactions North and South—Liberation of Hostages—The King of Wurtemberg Goes to Versailles—The Germans in the North.

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—The contribution imposed on Alencon remaining unpaid, the Prussians have seized the stocks of merchandise in the principal shops.

The amount of the requisition made by the enemy on Honfleur is 545,000 francs.

BERNAY, Feb. 24.—A telegraphic order received from Versailles directs the immediate liberation of all the French hostages.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Journal de Meaux* says that Gen. "PERSIGNY" has been ordered to dissolve the Garibaldian corps, and to disband the free corps under his command.

A dispatch from Havre says that great indignation is felt at the fact that the Germans have occupied Honfleur, which was stipulated by the armistice to be neutral ground.

A dispatch from Amiens says that unfavorable news has been received from Versailles, and that the German troops are already in motion.

STUTTGART, Feb. 24.—The King of Wurtemburg has gone to Versailles, and will probably be absent until the 5th of March.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Foreign Policy of Great Britain Assailed in the House of Commons by Mr. Bernard—Mr. Gladstone's Reply—Mr. Odo Russell's Mission Again.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. DISRAELI made a powerful speech on the foreign policy of England. He urged the House to consider the gravity of the Eastern question, and the serious consequences of Russia's repudiation of the treaty of 1856, which it had cost England such sacrifices to make. He said it had been generally believed that Mr. RUSSELL'S errand to Versailles was to announce to BISMARCK that England stood ready to join Prussia in opposing Russian repudiation. Now it seems the Government denied that such was the object of Mr. RUSSELL'S mission.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied denouncing Mr. DISRAELI'S inferences, and expressing surprise that the right honorable gentleman should condescend to heed and repeat the rumors on which they were based. The proposal to reimburse Russia at a moment so critical by gratuitous language was simply mad. The Conference would hear Russia's case in all fairness, and act on it with justice.

He declared that there was no truth in the report that a messenger had been sent to Versailles to congratulate the Prussian Princes on their victories.

Mr. GRANT DUFF had before the House the budget for India, which is a highly favorable statement of the financial condition of the country.

The Governor-General of Canada to Return to Ireland—Church Disestablishment in England—Small-Pox in Liverpool—A Brazilian Loan.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Baron LISGAR, (Sir JOHN YOUNG,) now Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Cavan, Ireland.

A crowded meeting was held in London, last evening, in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England. The cases of small-pox are still increasing in Liverpool.

The report of the death of Mlle. SCHNEIDER, the noted French actress, proves unfounded. She is alive and well.

A Brazilian loan of three millions sterling has been introduced in the London market.

The American Tax Levy—Gen. Sheridan in France.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed the resolution, submitted by its own Committee, in favor of a levy of taxes for March, although the new Ministry had pressed the adoption of the Government proposal to sanction a tax levy for two months.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 24.—Gen. SHERIDAN, of the United States Army, left Marseilles yesterday evening for this city.

MORE JAPANESE.

Arrival of a Prince and Students in San Francisco—The United States Receive the First Japanese Minister Sent Abroad.

The steamer *Great Republic*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 14th inst., brought a distinguished party of natives of Japan, including a Prince and his full suite, four noblemen and an accredited Minister to our Government, with his attendant officers of Legation. The *Alta* gives the following list of the names of the party:

His Imperial Highness, Fushimi Mimomia, Prince of the Imperial family; His Excellency Mr Mori, Charge d'Affaires to Washington; Mr. Toyama, Secretary of Legation; Mr. Nana, Assistant Secretary of Legation; Mr. Yatala, attaché of Legation; attaches of the Prince, Higashikuze, Inouye, Yamakawa, Okada, Tanaka, Matsuo, Mori; attendants on the officers of the Prince and Legation, Naito, Nakahora, Ikayawa, Hagashi, Ase, Sakura, Ogiur. The following are students: Messrs. Kuda, Majorne, Kumazawa, Ikeda, Sagara, Yamawaki, Gishi, Inaw, Osawa, Arakawa, Ouchi, Kitsu, Hayamas.

The Prince is an uncle of the present Mikado of Japan. The party are all very young and intelligent looking, being between the ages of twelve and twenty-seven years. The Minister is the first one ever sent abroad by the Japanese Government to reside in a foreign country. He had served as member in the Foreign Council at Yeddo, and is a strong leader of the party of progress who now control the Government, and under which it is making rapid strides from despotism to civilization. Mr. MORI, the Minister, speaks English quite well, and converses freely on the policy which the Government is undertaking, and the active measures which are being taken to make her system, both civil and military, accord with those of the great Powers of the world. Already they have established a college at Yeddo, at which there are four hundred students, who are taught in the French. It is also proposed to establish free schools in all parts of the country.

Among the internal improvements going on is the building of a railroad 500 miles in length; eighteen miles of the road were graded when the party sailed. Another charge against Japan has been made is, that any one may rise to the office of Prime Minister, if he has the merit and ability to fulfill the duties of the office. The French system has been adopted for the army and the Prussian system for the navy. There are now eight regiments in service wearing the European uniform. The Minister says that the people of Japan feel under more obligations and have more love for the United States Government than any other, on account of friendly feelings exhibited toward the opening of its ports. The present Government is pursuing a wise policy in endeavoring to obtain all geographical and reliable information as to the mode in which the various departments of the leading nations are carried out. To accomplish this much-desired end the Government sends abroad members of the Imperial family and students. These are all young men, who can the more readily acquire the foreign languages. They are maintained and supported at the expense of the Government, and when they have finished their course of studies, or have accomplished the mission on which they were sent, they return home to give their country the benefit of their experience and education. At the present time there are about two hundred Japanese students in the various colleges and universities of America. About a month since, a party of twenty-two started for Washington for the express purpose of acquainting themselves thoroughly with the workings of the Treasury Department. A brother of the young Prince of the present party, is now in Brooklyn, N. Y., and another brother is to be sent to Russia. The young gentlemen of the party, of whom much is expected by their Government, will proceed to Washington with the Minister, several will remain in New-York, five will go to England to be educated in various branches of learning, and six to France, nine of whom intend to study medicine. The remaining students are to receive civil, military, naval and mechanical educations.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

STORM IN THE WEST.

A Succession of Severe Gales—Buildings Demolished—Loss $25,000.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Feb. 24.—A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by violent wind, passed over Baxter Springs last night and demolished a number of buildings, including an unfinished Presbyterian Church, and a large two-story building. The ruins, which subsequently caught fire, now burned, together with the adjacent stores of ARMOUR & DOSSLER. The total loss is about $25,000. No insurance.

High Wind at Cleveland—Debris of a School-House Blown Down—Panic Among the Children.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The entire front gable end of the brick school-house, at the corner of Bridget and Kentucky streets, was blown in this morning, refusing that part of the building to a mass of ruins. The school was in session at the time, the scholars numbering between 100 and 200. The panic among the children was fearful, but fortunately none were killed and but two injured. Several minor accidents have occurred during the day, caused by the high wind.

A Tornado at Jefferson City—Buildings Unroofed—One Man Fatally Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—A tornado passed over Jefferson City last night, lasting about thirty minutes. Portions of the Penitentiary were unroofed, and part of the walls was blown down, injuring the engine room so much that work must be stopped in the shops operated by steam. The damage on the buildings is about fifteen thousand dollars. The roofs of the Lincoln Institute and other buildings were partially removed, and considerable other damage was done. The guard at the Penitentiary was severely and perhaps fatally injured by falling timbers.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Smuggling Opium—$. Ross Browne to Be Sent to England—The Escape Scene.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Officers FINNEGAN and DUNCOLL, of the Harbor Police, have been convicted in the United States Circuit Court of smuggling opium from the China steamers.....J. Ross BROWNE, late Minister of the United States to China, left overland, yesterday, for England and Germany.....The steamers Sabe and Orizaba were blown out to sea from San Pedro three times, and finally sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

Postponement of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held in this city, today, to consider a proposition for the postponement of the State Convention in Harrisburg for the nomination of candidates for the positions of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General. It was stated that it was probable it would be necessary to nominate an additional number of Judges, and that, if the bill now before the Legislature looking to amendment of the State Constitution should be passed, it would be necessary to nominate delegates to the Constitutional Convention. For these reasons, after a full consultation, it was unanimously voted that the time for the assembling of the Convention be postponed from the 16th of March to the 17th of May next.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Col. WHEELEY has arrested a notorious gang of counterfeiters, who made their head-quarters in Boston but dealt in counterfeit money in various parts of New-England. Three of the ringleaders were taken into custody this evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—By a collision on the Jackson Road Wednesday night two engines and tenders were smashed, but it is reported that nobody was hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—GEO. E. BLAKE, the oldest music publisher in the United States, died this morning at his residence in Sansom street, above Chestnut-street, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Feb. 24, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.09	56	...	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.09	40	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston	30.07	30	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.77	41	S. W.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Charleston	30.09	58	...	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.66	16	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	29.96	29	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	39	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.99	44	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corsuna	29.98	42	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	29.96	29	S. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.88	24	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.03	45	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West	30.06	74	...	Calm.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.14	57	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.12	60	...	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.96	29	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mobile, Ala.	30.10	61	...	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	30.06	52	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.10	60	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	29.99	37	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.81	21	...	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego	29.91	36	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.95	32	W.	...	Fair.
Pittsburg	29.98	41	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.70	24	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester	29.91	36	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.08	57	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.07	57	...	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.95	40	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.92	24	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.98	42	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	29.99	40	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C.	30.08	60	...	Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.10	50	...	Very brisk.	Clear.
New-London	29.98	44	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mt. Washington	29.07	32	N. W.	Gale.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

The Weather on Mount Washington—A Thaw.

SUMMIT, Mount Washington, Feb. 24.—Observations taken at 7 P. M. Barometer, 23.87 being a change of .32; thermometer 30°, being a change of plus 10°; relative humidity, 80; direction of wind south south west; velocity of wind 60 miles per hour. Both barometer and thermometer have been higher during the past two days than at any time during this month. This morning it commenced to rain, the thermometer indicating 32°. The clouds passed off the mountain at 11 A. M., but by 12 M. the summit was covered again, and is still covered. Every particle of snow and ice has thrown off the depot, and also from the roof of the Tip-top and Summit Houses. The trestle-work of the railway is entirely free of ice in the upper part of the mountain.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The steam-ship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Feb. 11, and Queenstown 12th, via Halifax 22d, reached this port this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Movements of the British Members of the Joint High Commission.

Onslaught of the Democrats of the Senate Upon the Enforcement Act.

Talking Against Time—Gen. Butler's Relief Bill—Fate of the Southern Pacific Bill Problematical—The Government and the Union Pacific—Text of the New Steam-Boat Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The English members of the Joint High Commission visited the State Department this morning and were introduced to Mr. FISH by Sir EDWARD THORNTON. An informal and entirely personal conversation ensued. They will be introduced to the President to-morrow by Mr. FISH. A preliminary meeting will probably be held on Monday next, but they will not organize regularly for work until the arrival of Messrs. MACDONALD, NORTHCOTE and HOAR. There seems to be an impression that the sessions and discussions of the Commission are to be open, and an impatient fellow, today, asked to be furnished with facilities for reporting them.

GEN. BUTLER'S KUKLUX BILL.

A determined effort will be made by Gen. BUTLER and some of the Southern members to pass, at the present session, what is known as the Kuklux bill now before the Reconstruction Committee, which was introduced into the House by Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, but it is understood, written by Gen. BUTLER. The bill is deemed very objectionable in some respects, and though some action may have to be taken by Congress to reach the causes of Southern troubles, many people deem it premature to take such action before the Senate Committee, now investigating outrages at the South, have made a report.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The fate of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill is problematical. Some of its friends in the Senate unhesitatingly say that, if they cannot have the bill as it passed the Senate, they do not want it at all; they will probably have to accept the latter contingency unless they yield their preferences. Their objection to Mr. WHEELER'S substitute is that it is a Northern road with Northern connections, Northern officers, a Northern gauge, &c. Mr. WHEELER adheres to the position that the Government has no aid to give to a Southern road, that its aid must be to a national road, with connections for both North and South, and that the Government dare not, in the face of its experiences during the past ten years, give aid to a road which shall discriminate unduly in favor of any section of the country at the expense of other sections. The statement that the road has a Northern grade is not sustained by any facts beyond the provision which authorizes the Company to establish a uniform gauge. This would probably lead the Company to adopt a gauge to conform with their most important Northern connections; hence the opposition from the Southern interests. A Conference Committee will probably be agreed upon to-morrow.

NEW ROUTE FROM WASHINGTON TO RICHMOND.

Gentlemen who arrived here from Richmond this morning represent much rejoicing there at the passage through the Legislature of the bill granting to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a charter for a line of road from Washington to Richmond. It was bitterly opposed by some rival railroad interests centering at Norfolk, and by the anti-progressive Yankee-hating dog-in-the-manger part of Virginia people, which element is growing smaller every day. It is regarded as a triumph of the more liberal element in the business and politics of Virginia. This result ensures the opening of the new route between Washington and Baltimore during the coming Summer.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

Senator CARPENTER today submitted in the Senate the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee regarding the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain all the compensation for services tendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad, to apply on the interest of the bonds given to aid in its construction. The Committee decide that only one-half this compensation can be retained by the Secretary. The report is marked by the ability that characterizes all the decisions emanating from the same source, and is very interesting. Mr. EDMUNDS expressed his dissent to the conclusion of the majority of the Committee, but did not present a minority report. Mr. STEWART, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, made a report showing the saving to the Government in the cost of transportation by the building of roads, and recommending that all Government freight be transported by that route, in which case the retention of half the compensation will be sufficient to pay all the interest.

SENATOR SPRAGUE AND COTTON.

In the early part of next week Mr. THURMAN, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed some time ago to investigate the charges against Senator SPRAGUE of illicit traffic in cotton during the rebellion, will present to the Senate a report from the Committee. The report will show that, although no peremptory summons of witnesses has been issued, those who made the charges have been invited to appear and furnish evidence in proof, and that they have not made use of the opportunity. Further, the papers before the Committee bearing on the case furnish no evidence of Mr. SPRAGUE'S having had any improper connection with the cotton trade, but quite the reverse. What will not be shown in the report is, that those who made the charges do not profess, privately, to believe them, or at least that the Senator was responsible for the questionable manner in which the man HOTT carried on the business of which he had secured charge by deception and cheating. The evidence shows that the parties employing HOTT were deceived from the beginning and lost all they invested. In accordance with the evidence, the Committee will report that the charges have not been sustained.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

After the Indian Appropriation bill was finished by the Senate last evening, Mr. CONKLING moved to take up the House bill making amendments to the Enforcement act passed last session. The motion was opposed by the Democrats with all their might, and Messrs. CASSERLY and THURMAN went so far as to refuse to vote in order to destroy a quorum. But it was no use; some absent Senators were invited in, the quorum was made up, and at 11½ o'clock the bill was taken up and the Senate adjourned. In consequently came before the Senate at the close of the morning hour today, instead of the Post-office Appropriation bill. The Democrats are determined to fight it to the last, and have declared their intention to talk till the 4th of March if need be to prevent action. Mr. VICKERS led off, declaiming, of course, against the unconstitutionality of the General Government interfering in State elections. Mr. JOHNSTON moved an amendment, and made his motion a peg on which to hang a long speech. SAULSBURY came in to take his part in the talk against time, though he has scarcely been in his seat for a week. Mr. DAVIS was resting as a reserve, and can be depended on to speak as many hours as he can keep awake. The Republican members first testing their strength by dragging in the calendar and committee rooms, where they can be easily found when needed to vote, and if their pluck lasts, they can hold a continuous session for a week. There were some substantial Yankee facts from the Democratic bush-whackers, but they proved deficient. The final result will be not to defeat the bill, but the unintelligent flow of words preceding it will cause material mutilation. What it will all end out of no one can foresee.

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF YESTERDAY.

The House yesterday concurred in the Senate resolution admitting Dr. MILLER, of Georgia, to a seat, and it was shown by the President and returned to Congress today. Dr. MILLER was immediately sworn in, taking the same oath as Mr. HILL took, according to the provision of the resolution. He will be a Senator for only eight days, as his term expires with the present Congress.

THE GRIFFIN BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House was, today, wholly occupied on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and passed upon nearly half its items. The items giving Massachusetts $200,100 as reimbursement for expenses on account of camp defenses, was stricken out on a point of order as not germane to the bill. Mr. BECKWITH made his usual point on interference in elections, by moving a provision the paragraph appropriating two millions of dollars for the expenses of the Courts, to the effect that no portion of it should be used for interfering in elections. Of course it was not adopted. There was the usual factious opposition to the items for the salaries of the District of Columbia, which ended in their being all passed. There arose a spicy debate on the item paying JOSEPH S. WILSON, Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, $10,000 for collecting the valuable museum now connected with that office. It was supported by some of the strongest men in the House, and Mr. KELLEY'S motion to strike it out was not agreed to.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed CALEB C. NORWELL, Esq., financial editor of the *New-York Times*, as advertising agent for the new Government loan.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The fifth regular meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Cincinnati on the 6th and 7th of April, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Col. JOHN W. NOBLE, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, will deliver the annual address. The notice is signed by Gen. SHERMAN, who says that any officer who has any time served with honor in the Army and Department of the Tennessee, is, by the constitution entitled to membership, and that all such, as well as members of kindred societies, are cordially invited to attend.

DISPOSITION OF THE SURPLUS BILLS.

The Senate today indefinitely postponed the bill providing for lines of steamers for the conveyance of mails and emigrant passengers between New-York and Europe; the bill to establish a line of American steam-ships between the United States and Europe; the bill establishing a steam-ship line between New-York and Antwerp, and the bill providing for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steam-ships between New-York, Copenhagen, or other Scandinavian ports; the bill to encourage the building of steam-ships in the United States by providing all materials used in constructing and fitting out steam-ships to be released from all duties payable to the United States, whether Customs or internal revenue; also the bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese to the United States, the bill to abolish the office of Naval Officer, the bill requiring passenger vessels to be provided with a detaching apparatus, and the bill relating to ocean telegraphs, one of the provisions giving a general permission to lay cables in any of the waters of the United States.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

W. A. Forbes to the Lieutenancy in the Revenue Marine Service; John C. Wicher to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of West Virginia; Robert Clarke to be Assessor of the First District of Colorado; Hedge Hodge to be Paymaster in the Army; Charles E. Young to be Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy; George C. Dimon to be Second Assistant Engineer in the United States Army; Lieut. Richard T. Lansdale Commander in the United States Navy.

INTEREST ON RAILROAD BONDS.

Report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the Payment of Interest on Bonds Issued in Aid of Railroads—Case of the United Pacific Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Senator CARPENTER made a report today from the Committee on the Judiciary, who were authorized by a resolution in December last to inquire and report whether the railroad companies which have received aid in bonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse the United States for the interest paid on such bonds before the maturity of the principal thereof, and if so what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursement; and by a resolution of Feb. 18, 1871, were instructed to inquire and report as to the right of the Treasury Department to retain all the compensation for services rendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches to apply on the interest of the bonds issued by the United States to aid in the construction of said roads.

The report commences by citing the fifth section of the act of 1864, upon which the question arises, and construes the effect of that section to require the railroad companies to repay the bonds and interest not absolutely and in the ordinary course of business, but as hereinafter the act provided. It also provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession of the mortgaged premises on the refusal of the company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, in accordance with the provisions of this act. But as this section neither provides for the manner in which the principal and interest shall be paid, nor the manner in which said bonds or any part of them shall be redeemed, we must look elsewhere in the act for such provisions. We find it in section 5, as follows:

"That it shall be the duty of the said Company, and they are hereby required, from and after the completion of said road, to keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair, and to operate the same, and to run the necessary trains over said railroad and telegraph line for the transportation of the mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon the said railroad for the Government, whenever required to do so by any Department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all purposes aforesaid, at such reasonable prices and rates for service performed for the Government as may be established by the Congress of the United States, and that the net earnings of said road shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and the interest, until the whole amount is fully paid. And the said Company shall keep the said road in good repair, and shall, at the time of the completion of said road, put the same in such condition as to bridges, superstructure, and rolling stock as shall be required by the Government of the United States, and shall not, at any time during the continuance of said road, allow the amount expended in repairs, renewals, and equipments of said road to fall below the average amount expended by the same for the same purposes on any equal number of miles of said road during the first three years after the completion of the same."

It is a well-settled rule of construction that statutes in pari materia are to be construed together, and the provisions of one may be referred to for the explanation of provisions in the other, bearing in mind that Congress, by the former act, declared its encouragement to the investment of capital in this work, and that the act of 1864, as appears from all its provisions, was intended to be yet more favorable to the Company. The provision above quoted can be understood in no other sense than that Congress intended to relieve the Company from paying more than half of the compensation for services to the payment of bonds, and that the other half should be paid to the Company. What possible benefit would this have been to the Company if the Company was bound to pay that and a much larger sum immediately back to the Government as interest for the use of the bonds? It is evident from this that Congress was not bound to make any payment in money on account of these bonds, except the five per cent. of net proceeds, until the maturity of said bonds, thirty years from their date, and it is equally evident from the debate in the House of Congress when these acts were passed, that it was the intention of Congress so to frame them as to accomplish such a result.

Therefore, in response to the resolutions of the Senate, it must be answered:

First—That the Company is not lawfully bound to reimburse the Government any interest paid by the Government on those bonds until the maturity of the principal of said bonds, except that one-half of the compensation for services rendered by the road, retained by Government, and five per cent. of the net proceeds of the roads must also be annually applied to the payments of said bonds and the interest thereon, as provided by said acts.

Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury has no right to withhold from the Company more than one-half of the compensation due the Company for services performed for the Government.

The second of the above answers is a mere corollary from the first, but whether the first be correct or incorrect, whether the Company is bound now to pay to the Government the interest it has paid on those lands, nevertheless, the Secretary of the Treasury cannot violate an express statute to instance payment. The statute declares in so many words that the Company shall have the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said Companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said roads. It would be bold dealing with the statute to say that the Secretary of the Treasury may withhold an sum of Congress says shall not be required. It may be said that cancelling the liability of the Company now to pay the interest, equity would force a set off, and the Company ought not be required from the Government what the Government is entitled ultimately to recover back from the Company. To this it is sufficient answer that any right of the Government against the debtor may be released by act of Congress, and when Congress says that a debt shall be released, the Secretary of the Treasury cannot fall back upon the common law, or, by a pretended exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity, violate the statute and say that the whole sum shall be applied. Your Committee were not called upon to criticise the wisdom of these acts of Congress, but to answer as to their true construction, and in discharging this duty the Committee is obliged to report the law as it is, without regard to what they might desire it to be. It is proper, however, to suggest that the Company is clearly bound to keep its road in repair and in use, and any failure of the Company in this respect would authorize the Government to take possession of the road.

The refusal of the Company to perform the services for the Government provided for by the sixth section, or to appropriate five per cent of its net proceeds, would also authorize the Government to take possession. But, while the Company shall continue to comply with the requirements, the Government, it has not all the security it might desire, has all it ever stipulated for and has no right to complain. And, as the maturity of the bonds, if the Company fails to pay the principal and interest, the Government may take possession of the road, which the Company, in the meantime, must keep in use and repair.

THE STEAM-BOAT BILL.

The New Bill Passed by Congress—Main Features of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Steam-boat bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the President's signature, is more careful and stringent than any one of a similar character heretofore enacted.

No license, register or enrollment is to be granted until certain provisions have been complied with. Among other provisions, pilot-houses, steering apparatus, &c., are required to be provided with sufficient glass and valves adapted for the purpose of allowing every person in the said pilot-house to see and hear all signals given from the engine-room or elsewhere. The engineers are to be provided with sufficient gauge cocks, and other appliances for the safety of the steam generated in the boilers. Every engineer employed on board any steam vessel shall be examined by one of the inspectors, and shall be required to produce a license, certificate of competency or duplicate thereof, granted by some examining board appointed by the supervising inspectors, before he shall be employed to act as engineer on board any steam vessel. Lamps, torches, gunpowder, and like dangerous articles are to be placed beyond danger by the fixed machinery. Watchmen are required to be on board of every steam vessel at night, and the inspectors are to see that the machinery, boilers, and other parts of the steam vessel are in proper condition. Certificates are to be granted as to their character and safety. If they can safely be trusted with a passenger license shall be granted to them. The qualifications of masters and pilots of steam vessels shall be subject to a similar examination by the local Boards of Inspectors. In order to secure the services of competent persons, the inspectors now in office are to be continued in their offices. Twelve months after the passage of this act, every steam vessel shall be provided with two or more metallic bulk-heads, as may be directed by the inspectors, which shall be so constructed as to be water-tight when closed, and shall be placed at such distance from the stem of the vessel as the inspectors may direct. Other provisions are made to guard against the explosion of steam-boilers, fires, collisions, &c. In the case of loss or accident to personal property, owing to non-compliance with the law, passengers are to receive damages by suit. Masters are required to report every explosion of steam, collision, accident or other casualty occasioning loss of life or injury to persons or steam vessels, with the names of persons killed or injured, and the number of lives lost or persons injured, and the circumstances of the casualty, whether resulting from fire, collision or other cause, as far as the same can be ascertained, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the first port, &c. Any person who shall be guilty of any willful neglect of duty, or shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation made by the Supervising Inspectors, or any of them, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for which no penalty is provided, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall knowingly employ any person to act as engineer or pilot of a steam vessel who has not a license, or who shall employ any person after his license has been revoked, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall forge, counterfeit, alter or falsely make any certificate required by this act, or any part thereof, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, or shall utter, publish or pass as true any forged, counterfeited, altered or falsely made certificate, or shall cause or procure the same to be uttered, published or passed as true, with intent to defraud any person or corporation, or to deceive any inspector, or other public officer, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not more than ten years. The owner of any vessel any of the masters, mates, pilots or engineers of which shall be employed contrary to the provisions of this act, and each other person who shall knowingly violate the same, or who shall knowingly cause or procure the same to be done by the master, mate, pilot or engineer of any such vessel, shall be liable for all damages sustained by persons in consequence of such violation, to be recovered by the aggrieved party in an action on the case, with costs of suit; and such owner shall also be liable to the United States in a penalty of $500 for each and every such violation, to be recovered by libel in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof. Provision is also made for the service of subpœnas, and fees and expenses incurred for the detection of the law.

HAYTI.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture the Arsenal—Gathered Defiance of the Government—The Steamer Salnt Nicholas Captured by the Spaniards—The Steamer Captured by the Haytiens—A British Vessel as a Haytian Man-of-War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871.

On the night of the 3d a desperate attempt was made by a band of desperadoes to capture the arsenal, with, it is supposed, the ultimate view of overthrowing the Government. Shouting "Down with the Cacos," they surprised the guard, and drove them from the Arsenal, and for a few moments were masters of the situation. But reinforcements quickly arrived, with the Minister of War at their head, and after a short fight the attacking party were driven away. Several of them were captured with arms in their hands. They will be tried, and, if found guilty, will be at once shot. It is scarcely possible that the attacking party could have been actuated by any other motive than the hope of plunder, although they were well armed, and were faced with implements for breaking in the doors of the Arsenal, which were mentioned as having been in the property of the Government. After the first shock the guard rallied, and although the officer in charge, Lieut. AUDUBON GUE, was wounded severely by a bayonet thrust, he gallantly maintained his post and held the fragments at bay until reinforcements ar

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Western alumni of Bowdoin College held a reunion in Chicago on Tuesday night.

Dr. JOSEPH PALMER, the necrologist of Harvard College, is seriously ill.

Ex-Mayor SHUMTLEFF and others, of Boston, have bought a portrait of AMOS BURLINGAME, intending to present it to the city.

That "ghost" is still annoying the clergymen in Buchanan, Va., and remains as great a mystery as ever.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary on Thursday night.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire will begin their campaign speaking next Monday night, and keep it up till the eve of the election.

Hon. WM. B. SMALZ, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of New-Hampshire, is rapidly recovering from his illness.

Capt. THOMAS OWENS, of Arkansas, says he served four years in the Confederate Army and was paid $1c in Confederate money for it.

That street in Peoria, Ill., which about a year ago was called Turtle-Dove-avenue, on account of the number of newly-married couples living in it, is now known as Nursery-row.

CHARLES CARTER, of Windsor Locks, has been ordered by the Connecticut Superior Court to pay $1,000 for slandering a New-Haven man and his wife.

Petersburg, Va., had a $100,000 fire on Tuesday night. Wednesday morning the people were unanimously of the opinion that the city needs a steam fire-engine.

A Georgia pastor tells with much glee how two Louisiana "ladies" grossly insulted Gen. LONGSTREET at a hotel table in New-Orleans, because he has accepted the results of the war and is now loyal to the Government.

A Jerseyman exhibits with rare pride to his most intimate friends a tray on which Mrs. RICHMOND carried to Gen. WASHINGTON his breakfast, as he was sitting on horseback in Trenton before leaving for Princeton.

Both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature have adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners to treat with Virginia on the subject of its State debt and West Virginia's liability for a portion of it.

Hon. LEE CHAFLIN, father of Gov. CHAFLIN, of Massachusetts, who died on Thursday, was one of the oldest shoe-manufacturers in the State, and was remarkable for his enterprise, industry, benevolence and integrity. He was seventy-nine years old.

An Indiana Democrat announces that Hon. W. H. HOLMAN is to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of his State, and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES for the Senate, while Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS will have the native Indiana delegation in reserve for President, in the next Democratic National Convention.

A bar-tender in Philadelphia cruelly mutilated a cross on the foreheads of four little boot-blacks on Ash Wednesday, telling them after he had learned by inquiry that they were Catholics, that it was done with some ashes he had received direct from the Pope. He has been bound over for trial.

The Superintendent of the public schools in Boston reports that the precise ratio of the average number of pupils belonging to all the day schools to the whole school population of that city is seventy-six and four-tenths per cent., and that this is a higher percentage than can be shown by any other large city in the country.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature to relieve bequests made for public, religious, charitable, or educational purposes from the payment of collateral inheritance tax, and a Philadelphia paper thinks it ought to pass even if by such action the ability of the Register of Wills to purchase brown-stone mansions and diamonds should be somewhat restricted.

Hon. THOMAS H. SELBY is urged by the San Francisco *Alta* for the Republican nomination for Governor of California. It says that his record is the record of glowing firmness, pulling much stickle, contested and well-paid industry and prosperity, and that it is by such men that the foundations of States are laid broad and deep.

A young man in Middlebury, Md., whose store had been robbed, nearly fixed a spring gun for the benefit of the burglars, should they return; but, unhappily, meeting an old customer on his way home, who wished to get something from the store, he went back and thoughtlessly opened the door. He died the next morning.

GEORGE CORNING, of Salisbury, has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Connecticut, although he expressed his unwillingness that his name should be used in the Convention. The Bridgeport *Standard* says that he is a man in every way worthy of support, and that he can be elected.

A bridegroom in Monroe, Wis., discharged a gun into a crowd of boys who had come to serenade him and his bride, and learned the next morning that he had instantly killed one of his new brothers-in-law, besides seriously wounding two other persons. He gave himself up to the Police, and claims that he thought the gun was not loaded, and only intended to frighten the boys.

An Eastern paper, speaking of "poor JACK MAGENNIS," says that when he drove to the battle-field in kid gloves behind a pair of fast trotters, he did nothing out of character. Eccentricity was one of his strongest points, and his thoroughly genial heart, his free generosity and his hearty friendship readily excused his peculiarities, with all who knew him. He was the soul of conviviality, a lion among the ladies, and a military exquisite.

Portland, Maine, is very happy. It has three European steamers loading there, and steamers, too, that draw twenty-three feet of water, and yet come right up to its wharves. And as freight enough has accumulated there for two more, the little city turns exultingly to Boston, and asks why it should succeed as the "natural sea-port," when it cannot find freight enough to run one steamer a week.

The publishers of the Albany *Evening Journal* have issued their Almanac for 1871. For the use of politicians and business men it is one of the very best publications of the kind. It gives a large amount of political statistics accurately, a complete statement of the census by counties and States, and the names of the national and State authorities. In matters relating to the State of New-York it is peculiarly full.

One of the cars attached to a train which arrived at Detroit on Tuesday evening, was found to contain a little girl about five years old, to whose cloak was pinned a paper inscribed: "This girl goes to Kendallville, Indiana." No one could be found in the train who knew anything about her, and a lady on route to her home in Toledo, took the child, expressing her willingness to keep her until her friends were heard from.

Mrs. ESTHER J. AMSDELL has been awarded a divorce from her husband, a wealthy brewer in Albany, and has been granted an alimony of $20,000—$20,000 to be paid down and $6,000 to be secured on bond and mortgage—beside $600 yearly for the support of each of her two children, of whom she retains the custody during their minority. The report of the referee was confirmed on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday a check for the $20,000 was handed to her representative.

At the banquet given him in Louisville, Senator ALEX. STEPHENS said that in no unwary moment would he forget that he should act not as the mere tribune of party, but in the interests of the entire country, and that when he came to act for Kentucky it should be for the honor of the whole State, whether Republican or Democratic. We quote further: "Let us forget that we ever had a war. Let every true American heart burnish from its receptacle the thought that this country was ever divided. United at home with all the strength that the Constitution has given to the Federal Government, and reserving what the same blessed instrument has given to the States, while poor, distracted Europe is bleeding at every pore, let us still hold out our recuperated free Government as the true type of liberty; and in the family of nations abroad let the clustering stories of the American Republic be the true type and model forever of civilized liberty. And why should it not be so? Let us dispel prejudice, forget the past, gird up our loins for the mighty race that is in store for this young Hercules of America."

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Departure from Hong-Kong—Reception and Speech at the American Consulate.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD arrived at Hong-Kong on the 26th of December, and remained until the 10th of January, when he left for Singapore and Madras. While in Hong-Kong he held a public reception at the American Consulate. Being introduced by W. HANLEY, our Consul, in a few remarks, he then made the following speech, retaining his seat on account of his infirmity. He said:

MR. CONSUL AND GENTLEMEN: The questions which engaged the American people at the time to which you have too kindly referred, the time when Mr. SEWARD led public opinion with power in the abolition of slavery, were twofold: first, the elimination of slavery from the United States; and, secondly, the saving of the Union of the States which constitute the American Republic. Both these questions have at last been decided for the right, after a fearful civil war. I THINK there is not living a man on this round earth who was among the rebels or enemies of the State who now regrets that adjustment. Our great statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, foresaw only the struggle, and expressed his earnest wish that his dying eyes might not close on a disunion, a disunited, a belligerent Republic. For us who have survived both him and the struggle there appears a happier and more glorious prospect. It is the spread of the civilization of Western nations over the whole continent of Eastern Continents, meeting with it, by steamship and assembling the Occupation of the Pacific coast. This is the great work which is to be accomplished under the auspices of the United States of America, happily with the approbation of all the world, and with the good will of the people of the French invented the modern consular engine of war; the second dedicated it to peace. Happily for mankind, it failed for both purposes. On the other hand, we, who have studied the course of events, know full well that the republic, that is to say, the modern republic of every day, carries with it, by its very principle, peace on earth and good will toward men. Holding that this fact is eleverly established, and in the convention which we have, also, that that great problem directly connecting two of the great continents, and indirectly involving the interests of all mankind, is advancing to probable solution, I may with sincere pleasure congratulate myself that I have had the meeting with your Excellency at the Office of Foreign Affairs. May I take so great a liberty as to ask that you will address me to pay my respects to-day at my residence, or to send me word of your health and any time permit.

With distinguished regard, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Excellency WAN-CHIANG.

To this WAN-CHIANG replied in the following terms:

I have had the honor to receive your letter. I have long heard of your Excellency's great fame, which for many years has been circulated by all nations, and already have also exceedingly respected you, and therefore I am very desirous to make your acquaintance. Should you have no other business to come to this country, the high officers will be glad to see doctrines of society and our virtue with you; but as for myself, my health has already returned, I have not the time to go to your residence to return your visit, because of the pressure of the affairs of the Foreign Office. I feel sorry and disappointed that I was unable to meet you on the 5th instant, when you visited the Foreign Office.

I have the note of yesterday in which you propose to yourself the great trouble of coming to see me. I respect that I shall receive you in my heart and write on my book. But my business is urgent and small, and I am unable to go to your residence. I am very sorry to be a matter of deep regret to me; and I have therefore not spent the time instant to come and call on you as I should do. If I am anywhere able to do so, when I shall be pleased to receive a reply, and avail myself of this occasion to wish that happiness may daily be yours.

CARD OF WAN-CHIANG.

HONG-KONG, Jan. 7, 1871.

The Attack on Mr. Seward and His Party by Chinese Boys.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 11.

The *North China Herald* relates that when Mr. SEWARD and his party were returning from a visit to the pagoda at Woo-chang, opposite Hankow, on the Yangtse-kiang, they were pursued by a crowd of boys and beggars, clamorous for a "cumshaw of cash." As the party were not provided for the emergency, the boys pelted with stones the chairs in which the Ex-Secretary and his friends were being carried, until fright, rather than injury, put the Ex-Secretary to flight. Although nobody was hurt, we may presume that the good nature of even such a persistent optimist as Mr. SEWARD failed to regard the assaults in the light of a pleasant accident, palliated as it was by an immediate expression of apology and regret from the Tao-tai of Hankow, who also caused proclamations to be issued, with a view to preventing a recurrence of such indecorous attacks against foreigners.

Now while the Chinese boys have simply proved their kinship with the ingenious youth of San Francisco, of both sexes, who extend to every arrival from China the compliment of a fusilade of sticks, stones and mud as the strangers pass along our streets, the remainder of the incident is quite unlike parallels in our local experience. The Tao-tai of San Francisco has never apologized for these displays of eccentric hospitality, nor has he published proclamations to prevent their recurrence. The license permitted to our lively young citizens seems to be rendered doubly sweet when smiled upon and applauded by the authorities, and, in some occasions, have promptly punished any officious—not official—intermeddler, who tried to stop the innocent sport.

Boys and dogs are alike all over the world in their aversion to strangers, particularly if imbued by some prejudice of color or race. We have, in the early gold-seekers from our Atlantic ports stopped at South American cities on their way around Cape Horn, and took horse or mule-back rides into the suburbs, they were pelted by young ragamuffins, but in no instance did they ever meet with hostile taunts or anywhere while humorous modes of welcome. That was left for a nation as intelligent and polite as our own. It would be strange indeed if we could not improve upon the practices of people less civilized than ourselves, and surpass them in the display of those sometimes which are pleasant between nations as between individuals.

A Singular Suit—The Ownership of a Letter Written by George Washington in Dispute.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting in Philadelphia, was occupied on Tuesday in hearing arguments in the case of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry against CHARLES COXE and ELEANOR P. MORRIS. The suit was brought to decide the ownership of a letter written by Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON while he was in personal command of the Continental army. The plaintiffs claim that the letter was presented to the Troop by the late Mrs. ELEANOR P. MORRIS, and that it was placed in the archives of the Troop for safe-keeping. The defendants claim that the letter was given to their father, the late JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, and that it was left by him to his children. The letter is dated Valley Forge, May 29, 1778, and is addressed to Gen. GEORGE WEEDON, of the Virginia line. It is a letter of instructions, and is of considerable historical interest. The Troop, in the essential service which they have rendered to their Country and to me personally during the course of this severe Campaign. The conduct of Captain DE HART, Lieutenant ARMAT, and the example of discipline and subordination; and in several actions have shown Spirit and Bravery which will ever do Honor to themselves and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

Given at Head Quarters at Morris Town this 1st day of Jan'y, 1871. GEO. WASHINGTON.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

The Impolicy of State Rule Being Democratic Good Policy—Some Questions to the Democratic Leaders from a Leading Southern Democratic Journal.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 23.

Things are not at all lovely out in Arkansas. That CLAYTON is a mischievous fellow, no one will deny. That he deserves impeachment as richly as HOLDEN is hardly contradicted. But the action of the Democrats in both cases seems to us unwise. It is not one nor two resort to extreme measures or to lay ourselves open to the charge of getting up disturbances. Our one is order and quiet, and we can afford to abate a little to the distribution of justice and to let such outbreaks as Brownlowism and Holdenism [illegible] through some other process than the doubtful and semi-revolutionary method of impeachment, an example started by the Radicals and born of Radicalism.

The Presidential campaign of the next year is to be made by all assault now just such appliances. It is to be organized in the interests of peace, not of vengeance; at the instance rather of forgiveness than of rigid justice. There is magic in the tinkle of that little bell, with its echoes of the free life of the Republic when the Republic was young and inspiring, and united because it was young and inspiring, and united because it was young and inspiring. Simple and innocent also, which possesses power to dispel the wicked influences of another little bell that has been rattled too often these last ten years. Its tones will go into the farm-house and the cabin with an awakening sound, for the people everywhere anticipate a great change in the history of the Union, and marching under the banner of peace and good will.

The States of seven in Farm Counties and Arkansas intercede this good and needful purpose. They can hardly fail to be prolific of precedents, and they are already seized as arguments. The South has but one hope, and that is based on the possibility of bringing to measure both the Democratic organization and its own. Their interest is to hate one another, and that neither party has done that to the utmost would hatred on either side. God, in heaven, knows that all of us have done our wickedest. But there is this to be said to extenuation of the sin, that it was committed in the thought that it was also inevitable. Such as it was, however, it is, and we cannot wipe it out. We can only forget it, and forgive one another; and this to us takes our duty and our interest, for all of us are American citizens building a common country, and having a joint lease upon the future—good or ill, as we make it.

We maintain, and have always maintained, that the people of the North, and the South are precisely alike. There is not a trait that is general in the one section that does not exist either as exception or as a general feature in the other section. The great difference between the two which are fixed by occupation and climate, and differences likewise in customs, which belong to varying provincial conditions. But these differences are trivial when considered with regard to the homogeneity of the nation. The people of Charleston and Boston cannot be told apart. Charleston is not more Southern than the Quaker town, in short, save vanity. There may be some genuine Puritan blood in Massachusetts, and there may be some genuine Cavalier blood in South Carolina; but elsewhere the two ancestral lines so promised, themselves, and have become, by process of time, so mixed in each of race, nationality and life, that the smallest trace of origin can no longer be perceived. One might as well undertake to separate the particles of water that compose the great flood that sweeps down the Mississippi Valley, and to assign each drop to the thousand springs and branches that poured the precious element into the river, as to mark the line where Puritanism leaves off and Cavalierism begins, and to say which is pure blood and which is tainted.

There are visible State lines. They should be preserved. There are imaginary sectional lines. They should be forgotten. But first all it is necessary to make perfect unanimity in the sentiment of nationalism, but of nationality, should be constructed, and in order to effect this we must modernize our conduct and compose our counsels, forming ourselves upon the enlightenment of universal progress upon the development of universal tolerance and emancipation for all men, a spiritual amnesty for Federals and for Confederates alike.

This, we maintain, is the Democratic view of the situation. It springs from the Democratic heart of the country, from Democratic conscience and Democratic reason. It is the view of thousands of genuine Democrats who have strayed away from the Democratic fold who will come home in answer to that old music. There is a magic in the tinkle of that little bell, with its echoes of the free life of the Republic when the Republic was young and inspiring, and united because it was young and inspiring, and united also, which possesses power to dispel the wicked influences of another little bell that has been rattled too often these last ten years. Its tones will go into the farm-house and the cabin with an awakening sound, for the people everywhere anticipate a great change in the history of the Union, and marching under the banner of peace and good will.

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We maintain, and have always maintained, that the people of the North, and the South are precisely alike. There is not a trait that is general in the one section that does not exist either as exception or as a general feature in the other section. The great difference between the two which are fixed by occupation and climate, and differences likewise in customs, which belong to varying provincial conditions. But these differences are trivial when considered with regard to the homogeneity of the nation. The people of Charleston and Boston cannot be told apart. Charleston is not more Southern than the Quaker town, in short, save vanity. There may be some genuine Puritan blood in Massachusetts, and there may be some genuine Cavalier blood in South Carolina; but elsewhere the two ancestral lines so promised, themselves, and have become, by process of time, so mixed in each of race, nationality and life, that the smallest trace of origin can no longer be perceived. One might as well undertake to separate the particles of water that compose the great flood that sweeps down the Mississippi Valley, and to assign each drop to the thousand springs and branches that poured the precious element into the river, as to mark the line where Puritanism leaves off and Cavalierism begins, and to say which is pure blood and which is tainted.

There are visible State lines. They should be preserved. There are imaginary sectional lines. They should be forgotten. But first all it is necessary to make perfect unanimity in the sentiment of nationalism, but of nationality, should be constructed, and in order to effect this we must modernize our conduct and compose our counsels, forming ourselves upon the enlightenment of universal progress upon the development of universal tolerance and emancipation for all men, a spiritual amnesty for Federals and for Confederates alike.

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NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Destruction of Charleston.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In an editorial of the 23d inst., you state Charleston was evacuated on Feb. 18, and the Federal troops took possession same date.

Respectfully,

FIRST TO ENTER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 24, 1871.

[The date of the evacuation is given in Hayden's "Dictionary of Dates" as Feb. 18. In several records and histories it is given as Feb. 17. Our correspondent, however, is right, and the Federal flag was hoisted there [illegible].]

The Sounds of Tweed & Co.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It has been stated in the newspapers the costs in the proceedings to widen Broadway have been taxed at $160,000. Can this be? If it be true, tell us by what Judge they were taxed. Who city was evacuated on Feb. 18, and the Federal troops took possession same date. Can we not have a copy of the bill, if it be possible to get it. I know that all information as to the City Government is carefully suppressed, where it is not actually destroyed. But prior to TWEED'S charter, there were means of obtaining it. It is not unlikely that that cunningly-devised instrument has legalized the withholding of this and other information; but still there should be some way of getting at it; and if the Controller has said the subsidy, as is alleged, would not a bill filed by a tax-payer bring out an answer?

Is it possible that this Twenty Years' bill, respecting the act under which the widening took place, was in the interest of justice and to prevent the commission of fraud; but how can that be so when the bill expressly provides that this $160,000—almost all of it sheer robbery—shall be paid to the very persons who have been guilty of the fraud, if fraud there have been.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1871.

Street Paving in Violation of Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A law was passed by the Legislature in 1869 which requires the assent of two-thirds of the property-owners before the repaving of a street can be undertaken. In defiance of the law green blocks of wood are put upon the bare earth, have been, used to pave West Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, without consulting the property-owners. The assessment for this "job" is $227.76 for a space of twenty-five by fifteen feet. One hundred dollars, I am told, would give a reasonable profit for that space. Suits have been pending for nearly two years where payment for similar "jobs" has been resisted. These suits are delayed until a sufficient number of "jobs" are completed to satisfy the "ring," and then one test-case will be pushed upon to refund the money illegally taken from the property-owners. Then all will be ordered to refund the amounts they have paid. Another with the thought that it was also inevitable. Such as it was, however, it is, and we cannot wipe it out. We can only forget it, and forgive one another; and this to us takes our duty and our interest, for all of us are American citizens building a common country, and having a joint lease upon the future—good or ill, as we make it.

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[illegible] MEETING.

[illegible] Lecture by William H. Merrill in the Chapel of the University of the City of New-York.

MR. WM. H. MERRILL delivered the fifth lecture in the University free course in the Chapel of the University, last evening, taking for his theme, "The Civil Rights of Women." A large audience, listening many of whom were present. In commencing his address the lecturer laid down the proposition, that in all civil, economic and social questions, the single and correct solution was freedom. He defined freedom to be sovereignty—the equal right of each citizen to determine and pass upon all those questions occurring to the laws of the State, which have been thrown over them by the establishment of the right to vote, except the right to vote himself. Therefore, the true principle of freedom was that which left every man and woman to do as they pleased, provided they did not infringe upon the rights of others. Upon this principle the lecturer argued that women should be allowed to vote, and to hold office, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges which men enjoy. Women are capable of following all the trades and pursuits, arts and professions which men follow. WOMEN

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The Meeting at Archbishop McCloskey's Over $600,000 Subscribed.

As stated yesterday in the TIMES, a large number of prominent Catholic clergymen and laymen assembled at the residence of Archbishop McCLOSKEY, on Madison-avenue, on Tuesday evening, to devise measures to raise funds to complete the new cathedral. The meeting was called to order by Mayor HALL, and Wm. O'BRIEN was chosen Chairman. Controller CONNOLLY nominated Hamilton E. Stocking and James Lynch for Secretaries, and Eugene Kelly nominated JOHN O'BRIEN for Treasurer. The gentlemen were unanimously elected. Mr. O'BRIEN, on taking the chair, briefly stated, in general terms, the object of the meeting, and invited the Archbishop to give them more information in regard to the object of the meeting. He thanked the gentlemen for their promptness, and said the object was to adopt means by which a special fund of $600,000 could be raised for the speedy completion of the new Cathedral of St. Patrick.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Controller CONNOLLY proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $600,000 be raised by special subscriptions and contributions in order more effectually to secure a speedy completion of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Resolved, That the subscription list be now opened, and that Committees be appointed for the purpose of soliciting contributions from friends throughout the City.

Mr. HAMILTON then moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to furnish names for such committee and to make report before adjournment; the motion was unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. M. T. BARRETT, JEREMIAH QUINLAN and JOHN MURPHY.

The Committee retired to prepare a list of at least fifty gentlemen of Catholic faith to form the committees. The Chairman then said that nothing remained for them to do but to subscribe, and opened the list himself with $5,000. Archbishop McCLOSKEY then said he would do something handsome, and headed the list with $10,000. Mayor HALL followed with $5,000, and Controller CONNOLLY with $2,000. The Committee then returned, and reported the following gentlemen as the committees:

Thomas Devine	$2,000
Eugene Kelly	5,000
Prof. Wm. O'Brien	2,000
Hamilton E. Stocking	1,000
James Lynch	1,000
Dr. Anderson	1,000
M. T. Barrett	1,000
Jeremiah Quinlan	1,000
John H. Power	1,000
Joseph McCann	1,000
Walter Roche	1,000
Hon. Wm. Connolly	1,000
Jas. F. Daly	1,000
Peter Lynch	1,000
Louis J. Wilson	1,000
John McKenny	1,000
John Murphy	1,000
Jeremiah Quinlan	1,000
Thomas Murphy	1,000
J. F. Navarro	1,000
Thomas Farrin	1,000
Henry Shirley	1,000
Jas. Nash	1,000
Jas. Lynch	1,000
Thomas O'Reilly	1,000
R. E. Connolly	1,000
Barney Williams	1,000
Joseph Mathieu	1,000
Wm. Devine	1,000
J. C. Cleary	1,000
Total	$60,000

At the conclusion of the meeting the Archbishop addressed the subscribers, and said that his most sanguine expectations were more than realized, and he saw in the enthusiasm there manifested that the new Cathedral would be carried to completion. The material can be procured, dressed, and put in the place it will be done. He had been advised by the architect and workmen that if sufficient money was at hand the building would be under cover in three years. The gentlemen present then invited reporters of a collation, which was prepared in the adjoining rooms.

The Camden Murder Trial.

The trial of JOSIAH WARD, charged with the killing of JOHN WARNER, at Gloucester City, in May last, was continued yesterday in the Camden County Court. A number of witnesses were examined, but their evidence failed to throw any additional light on the affair, except that of FRANK LIGHTCAP, who testified that on the Friday morning previous to the murder he saw the defendant sitting on a fence along the Woodbury road, about 200 yards from where Warner's body was found. Witness could not say as he recognized the defendant by his face, but he could by his pantaloons, and was alone; did not notice his hands out or disturbed; time was when he went on Monday night in his cows, where they ordered him; there was a deep rush across the cows at the right hand, which he said he observed on Thursday by most of the Gatherings that followed Warner. Several witnesses testified to having seen WARNER with a roll of bills containing about $100 on the Thursday previous to the murder. The case will be resumed this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 24.

By Judge Cardozo.

Schuster vs. Levy; examination to be mentioned as to bondsman Miller.

John H. Mabbett et al. vs. M. C. Fordham et al.; motion granted.

Edward St. Dougherty vs. Amelia D. Dougherty; motion granted.

In Matter of the Petition, accounting of Samuel L. Dennis, executor of James M. Billings; motion denied without costs.

William Grant et al. vs. James Grant et al.; motion granted.

John W. Thorne vs. Charles R. Thorne; motion granted.

Susan W. Harris vs. Margaret E. Guthrie; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Judge Freedman.

Catherine E. Miller vs. John L. Farson; Chas. Ryman vs. Joseph Cook; Joseph W. Burnham vs. Charles Thurman; order granted.

John McGuire vs. Joseph Ross; case settled, and the Clerk is hereby directed to file and enter the same to the judgment roll.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Glenville Woolen Co. vs. Alexander D. Cohen; motion denied; costs to abide the event of the suit.

Benjamin F. Ryer vs. Mary L. Dean, administratrix of Sarah A. Tallafero; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24.

By Judge Loewenstein.

Hill vs. Newburg Woolen Company; motion denied; costs to abide the event of the suit.

By Judge Robinson.

Patterson vs. McKillop; proceedings to punish for contempt dismissed upon defendants submitting to examination; and on payment of $10 costs.

Wright vs. Meader; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

William B. Knox vs. Peter S. Lee.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—Prior to the war Mrs. Lee, a resident of Pennsylvania, owned a flock of sheep in Texas, which were under care of the shepherd and agent, one Elliott, who was in charge of them at the rebellion. Under the Sequestration act of the Confederate States of August, 1861, the sheep were seized and confiscated as the property of an alien enemy. At the sale of the government and at the sale, under the decree, Knox, the plaintiff in error, purchased the flock at $10.50 each Confederate money. After the close of the rebellion, in September, 1865, Mrs. Lee and her husband brought this suit against Knox to recover damages for the alleged conversion and taking of the sheep. The Court below instructed the jury that the confiscation and sale conferred no title whatever on Knox, the purchaser, or upon any one knowing the source from which the title was derived, and that whatever amount they might give by their verdict could be discharged by payment in legal-tender notes. Under this instruction the verdict was for the plaintiff, and Knox appeals from the judgment entered thereupon, and now claims that the so-called Confederate States were de facto Governments, acknowledged belligerent rights, and being such, having seized, as a means of war, the property in question and confiscated it, the sale, under the decree of confiscation, passed a valid title to the purchaser, and that the question raised under the clause of the Court, the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act is involved in the case, and that question is discussed as some one. The document denies that the legal-tender question is only way involved in this case, or that it can be raised on the record, because it was decided below in favor of the plaintiff in error.

George W. Paschal for the plaintiff in error; John A. Wilke for defendant.

The case was submitted, without argument, at the last term of the Court, and now ordered.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Court of Appeals has taken a recess till March 14. Case No. 160 was pending at the adjournment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Cardozo.

VISIONARY REAL ESTATE SPECULATOR "A MAN CHARGED WITH" OBTAINING A $15,000 MORTGAGE BY FRAUD.

William R. Harnett vs. Cyrene C. Watter.—This was a motion to reduce bail for the defendant, he having been held for about six months past in Ludlow-street Jail on a charge of false pretenses. It is charged by plaintiff that he being the owner of a mortgage for $15,000 on real estate in Philadelphia, the defendant represented himself as the owner of a farm on Long Island worth at least that amount, and on these representations the plaintiff executed an assignment of the mortgage, the defendant promising to give a conveyance of the Long Island farm. Defendant never gave such deed, and it turned out afterward that defendant never had a title to any such farm. Plaintiff thereupon commenced his action to recover the value of his mortgage, and had the defendant held to bail in the sum of $15,000. A motion was made some time since to vacate the order of arrest, which was denied, and the present motion is made to reduce the amount of bail. It appears affidavit that defendant is in bad health, and if he remained in prison six months longer he will die. Defendant contends that the mortgage was also worthless.

Judge CARDOZO denied the motion, but advanced the cause on the calendar so as to afford defendant an early trial.

H. W. Johnson for motion; John A. Godfray opposed.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

A DISPARITED EXECUTRIX.

Lizzie E. Rust vs. Executrix, &c., vs. Jacob L. Merkell and Robert Bonner.—The defendants are the bondsmen of Lydia Russell, as executrix of the estate of John Russell. On the settlement of the estate the executrix was $1,700 to the creditors. She subsequently paid $700 of the amount, leaving $1,000 for which judgment was recovered against the executrix, and the execution issued thereon was returned unsatisfied. This suit is now, therefore, brought against her bondsmen.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, one of the beneficiaries of the estate, for the full amount claimed, with interests and costs.

Culver & Wright for plaintiff; Thomas Darlington for defendants.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

A WIFE SUING TO RECOVER MONEY FROM HER HUSBAND.

Louisa C. Keckler vs. John G. Keckler.—The parties to this action are husband and wife, both, however, having been united in the bonds of matrimony once before, the result of which is evident in two flourishing families. The present match was entered into in April, 1867, but before five weeks had passed away, they found it necessary to separate, and since that time they have been living apart. The wife brought action yesterday, to recover $400, which she alleged she lent her husband for the purchase of a soda-water fountain for their store. Defendant admitted the receipt of the money, but claimed that it clothed. Red and physicked plaintiff's children to an extent that quite counterbalanced the debt in question.

The jury, after about an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $241 50.

Phillip Scully for plaintiff; H. B. Birdsall for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Feb. 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	112⅝	20 Cin Cent'l R'd	94
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	112⅝	20 Del. & H. Canal	98
14,000 do.	112⅝	600 Fed. Mail S.S. Co.	93
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65	113⅝	bot. cash	44½
5,000 do.	113⅝	100 Quicksilver	14½
5,000 do. bot. cash	113⅝	200 do.	14⅝
100 U. S. 5-20 C, '67, small	113⅝	200 Quicksilver Pref.	32⅜
50,000 do. bot. cash	113⅝	200 do. bot. cash	32⅜
5,000 do.	113⅝	200 Adams Express	63
5,000 do. bot. cash	113⅝	200 Am. M. U. Ex.	44½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67, small	113⅝	200 U. S. Express	44⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅝	small	44⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅝	100 M. F. C. & H. R.	95
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅝	do.	95
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅝	200 do. bot. cash	95
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅝	200 do.	95⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅝	200 do. bot. cash	95⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅝	200 do.	95⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅝	200 do. bot. cash	95⅛
27,000 Cen. P. R. R. S.	93	100 do.	95⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st	91	100 Chi. & Rock Is.	107⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	74⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul	74⅛
200 Harlem R.	25	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	74⅝
200 Fac. M. S. Co.	25	100 Tol., W. & West.	63½
1,000 do.	25	60 Del., Lack. & West.	103
1,000 do. bot. cash	25	200 do.	103⅛
1,000 do.	25	13 do.	103⅝
200 West. Union Tel.	87⅛	600 Rens., W. & Erie	17⅜
200 do. bot. cash	87⅛	400 Chi. & Alton	112
200 do.	87⅛	100 Chi. & Alton Pref.	115
100 Rens., W. & Erie	17⅜	200 Morris & Essex	58⅝
100 Adams Ex.	63½	100 H. & St. Jos.	32
200 do.	63½	100 do.	32⅛
200 do.	63½	400 Albany & Susq.	87½
16 Am. M. U. Ex.	45⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65	113⅛	100 Erie Railway	21⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65	113⅜	200 United States Ex.	47
5,000 do.	113⅜	100 do.	47⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65	113⅜	600 N. Y. C. & H. R.	94⅜
5,000 do. bot. cash	113⅜	100 do.	94⅜
2,000 do.	113⅜	200 do. bot. cash	94⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅜	40,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	93
4,000 do.	113⅜	bot. cash	93⅛
5,000 do.	113⅜	200 Reading R.	91⅜
20,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	108⅜	200 do.	91⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	64½	100 do.	91⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	64½	100 do.	91⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	64½	100 do. bot. cash	91⅜
5,000 N. C. 6s, n. s.	34⅜	50 Panama R.	170⅜
2,000 do.	34⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	90⅜
10,000 S. C. 6s, 1870	85	100 do. bot. cash	90⅜
Jan. & July	87½	100 Union Pac. R.	35⅜
5,000 do.	87½	1,000 do.	35⅜
5,000 Mo. 6s, n.	91⅜	100 do.	35⅜
5,000 do.	91⅜	100 do. bot. cash	35⅜
22,000 Cal. 7s, g.	94⅛	1,000 do.	35⅜
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 7s	81½	100 do.	35⅜
1,000 Un. Pa. R. 1st	92⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	80⅜
10,000 do.	92⅛	100 do.	80⅜
5,000 W. C. & P. R. 7s	92	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	84⅛
27,000 Gen. P. R. 6s	93	100 do.	84⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st	91	100 Chi. & Rock Is.	107⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	74⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul	74⅛
200 Harlem Pref.	9½	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	74⅝
225 Fac. M. S. Co.	25	100 Tol., W. & West.	63½
1,000 do.	25	60 Del., Lack. & West.	103
1,000 do. bot. cash	25	200 do.	103⅛
1,000 do.	25	13 do.	103⅝
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200 do.	63½	400 Albany & Susq.	87½
16 Am. M. U. Ex.	45⅝		

FRIDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The peace reports, which reached the Street late in the afternoon, did not seem to take the Gold or stock operators by surprise, yet they elicited a very general expression of satisfaction and congratulation, and served to strengthen confidence in the immediate future of financial values. A further advance in prices was made on the increasing volume of business in the Public Funds, which closed strong and buoyant, with the 1867 five-twenties quoted at 110¾@111. The investment purchases were quite free, encouraged by the prevailing ease in Money, which continued abundant on call at 3@5 ₱ cent., as the extremes, and without notable change in the discount line. State Bonds were moderately dealt in, at about steady figures. The Railway Mortgages were in better request, particularly the Gold-bearing Sixes of the Pacific Roads, which were benefited by the reported decision of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to the effect that the Government is only entitled to withhold 50 ₱ cent. of public freight transportation charges, and 5 ₱ cent. of the net earnings as against the interest account. The Central Pacifics closed at 95¾ bid, with limited offerings of the bonds, which were further strengthened by the report that they had been formally admitted yesterday to the regular list of the London Stock Exchange, as they had been some weeks ago to the Amsterdam and months since to the Frankfort Bourses. Union Pacific Sixes closed at 83½@83¾. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation has shown a moderate degree of activity, with a generally firm and buoyant temper in the dealings. Lake Shore and Wabash Stocks continued the features of the Railway list, as did also the Western Union Telegraph in the Miscellaneous line, the latter closing strong at 50¾, the highest point yet reached on the upward movement. The transactions in this favorite were less free than on Thursday. The general market wound up steadily on the basis of our quotations.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 24.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold	111¼	111⅜
Bills on London 60 days	109⅝	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64¾
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅜	95⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	91¼
Reading Railroad	90	90
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅜	108
North-west Common	76½	77
North-west Preferred	86⅝	87⅜
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74⅜	74⅝
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53¾
Lake Shore	93¼	93⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	53⅝	54¼
Western Telegraph	49⅝	50⅜
Erie	20	22
St. Joseph Common	30½	33
Union Pacific	32	33¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6s, '81, Coupon	111¾	5-20 coup., '62	112⅝
6s, '81, Registered	111¾	5-20 coup., '64	112⅝
5-20 reg., '62	112⅝	5-20 coup., '65	112⅝
5-20 coup., '62	112⅝	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112⅝	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112⅝	5-20 coup., '67	112⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee, old	64½	Ohio 6s, 1881	107⅜
Tennessee, new	64½	Ohio 6s, 1886	107⅜
Va. 6s, Tr., old	51	Ill. Canal bonds, '74	110
Va. 6s, Tr., new	51	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, Tr., old	51	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, Tr., new	51	Ill. War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	89½	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Georgia 6s, Gold Bds.	89½	Indiana 5s	100
Missouri 6s	91	Michigan 6s, '72	98
Missouri 6s, '72	91	Michigan 6s, '78	98
Missouri 6s, '76	91	Michigan 6s	98
Missouri 6s, '78	91	Michigan 5s	93⅜
Missouri 6s, '83	91	Mich. Sou. Bds.	93
Missouri 6s, '86	91	Mich. Cent. Bds.	93
California 6s	103	Mich. Cent. 8s	93
Connecticut 6s	103	Mich. Cent. 7s	93
Alabama 8s	69	Morris & Essex 7s	107
Ark 6s, L. R. & F. R. R.	57	N. Y. Cent. Bds.	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91⅞	Mil. & Miss. 1st	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	91⅞	Mil. & St. P. Exten. 8s	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅞	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s	98⅜	Hud. & Nap. 1st	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d	93
Hud. R. 6s, '70	93	Ohio & Miss. Con.	93
Hud. R. 6s, '72	93	Ohio & Miss. Sinking	93
Hud. R. 6s, '74	93	Panhandle P. R. 7s	93
Hud. R. 6s, '85	93	St. Louis & I. M. 7s	93
Harlem Con. M. & R.	97½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Alb. & Susq. 1st	91	Mil. & St. P. 2d	74
Alb. & Susq. 2d	91½	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	74
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '72	118	Chic. & Alton Sinking	90
Chic. R. & Q. 6s	105½	Chic. & Alton 1st	112
Mich. Sou. 7s	91⅜	Chic. & Alton Sinking	90
Chic. & N. W. R. 7s	80⅜	Chic. & Alton Inc.	60
Pac. R. Miss. 6s, '76	91⅜	Chic. & Miss. 1st	95
Union Pac. 1st	83⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87
Union Pac. Land Gr.	73	Ohio & Miss. Sinking	84
Union Pac. Income	73	Peninsula P. R. 6s	93
Ill. Cen. 7s, '76	93	St. Louis & I. M. 7s	93
Ill. Cen. 8s, '66	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	Mil. & St. P. 2d	74
Alb. & T. H. 2d	75	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	74
Alb. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75½	Mil. & St. P. Exten.	77½
Chic. & N. W. R. 7s	80⅜	Mil. & St. P. Land Div.	87½
Chic. & N. W. Int. 8s	92	Mil. & St. P. M.	87
Chic. & N. W. Sk. Fd.	83	Mil. & St. P. Con.	87
Joliet & Chic. 1st	103	Col., Chic. & Ind. C.	94½
Col., Chic. & Ind. C.	94½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	61½
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	61½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	93
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	93	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	69
N. Y., P. & W. 1st	100	Tol., Peo. & W. Land	69

The Gold speculation has been on a somewhat firmer basis through the afternoon, though not active. The range of the price has been from 111⅛@111⅜, closing with buyers at 111⅜. While the prevalent view of the reported conditions of peace as between the belligerents in Europe was favorable to the moderation and generosity of the victorious Germans, some apprehension was expressed of probable difficulty on the part of France in adjusting and meeting the indemnity issue, and of a possible heavy outflow of specie from this side, which would lead to renewed inflation in the Gold Room. In the foreign trade circles, however, these fears met with little consideration, and Exchange on London closed tamely and barely steady at 109¾@109¾ for prime 60-day drafts. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $31,991,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers were only some $200,000, up to a late hour this evening. The Treasury Office commenced disbursing to-day the March interest on the Forty Loan, the aggregate of which is under five millions. The Coin balance of the Office, at the close of business, was $85,519,220. The Customs to-day yielded $800,000, making an aggregate of $3,000,000 thus far this week.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24.

Gold receipts	$1,011,627 80
Gold payments	1,067,827 00
Gold balance	85,519,220 01
Currency receipts	1,338,443 29
Currency payments	697,196 28
Currency balance	7,949,581 26
Customs	800,000 00

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad declared, on the 23d inst., a Five ₱ cent. Dividend, payable March 15, free of tax.

Washington advices make the yield of the Excises thus far in the current fiscal year $100,276,321, against $100,194,301 same time in 1869-70.

The City Bank Exchanges, today, were $24,597,755, and the resulting balances, $3,514,127.

The currency balances of the Sub-Treasury, this evening, are $7,949,581.

The new Board of Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have chosen Mr. JAMES S. THAYER, President; Mr. GEORGE W. BUTTS, Vice-President, and Mr. EUGENE KELLY, Treasurer.

The General Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, Mr. C. W. SMITH, has prepared the following exhibit of the through freight sent East in December from San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Wine	29,027	Whale-bone	149,764
Fruit	30,162	Wheat	19,597
Tea	2,166	Carriages	22,685
Wool	219,131	Quicksilver	20,250
Leather	143,713	Glue	22,196
Silk	2,166	Unspecified mer-	
Hides	78,116	chandise	781,155
Fish	97,159		
Total, in lbs.			2,234,816

All the tea, wool, silk, hides, fish, whalebone, wheat, carriages, quicksilver, glue, and 100,000 lbs. of the leather, 500 lbs. of the wine and 453,300 lbs. of the unspecified merchandise were from San Francisco. Of the 275,700 lbs. of unspecified from Sacramento, 200,000 lbs. was live stock, while of the 5,900 lbs. unspecified freight from Marysville, 2,400 lbs. was machinery.

During 1870 shipments of principal articles were as follows, in pounds:

Hops	115,719	Hides	1,000,000
Wine	1,272,400	Silk	202,455
Wool	3,154,452	Skins and furs	891,419
Leather	170,092	Tea	1,104,592
Fish	1,000,000	Wheat	160,193
Fruit	90,411		

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Feb. 22, says:

"The weather has been mild, and the snow and ice, which had covered the streets, are nearly gone. A sweeping rain Friday and Friday night did this. This was the heaviest rain we have had for many months, and was of great service to those residing in the rural districts by filling up the supply of water.

"There has been another rise in the Ohio, from its source to Cairo, and the stage of water, not only in the Ohio, but the Mississippi and its tributaries, is ample for all navigable purposes. Business continues fair for the season, without much change in prices or any speculative movement worthy of note in any department. Flour and wheat have been quiet. Corn has been in good demand at better prices. Other grain unchanged. Cotton has been quiet, and rather dull during the first part of the week, but there was a better feeling at the close. Whisky has been steady, with a good demand.

"There has been a falling off in the demand for provisions and a growing weakness in the market, although holders have not, so far, been willing to make concessions of importance, and ask pretty full prices. The dealers in the consuming markets have been pretty well supplied with stock, and, therefore, are not now in the market. Pork-packing is still going on at many places. In the grocery trade there has been a good business done, and at full prices, excepting for refined sugar, which is a shade lower."

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad during the second week in February:

	1871.	1870.	Inc.
Freights	38,063 44	33,085 25	4,978 19
Coal	11,295 77	6,854 16	4,441 61
Passengers	8,776 14	9,269 69	Dec. 494 55
Miscellaneous	1,700 69	1,700 00	.....
Total	59,844 15	50,909 10	Inc. 8,935 05
Add one week	46,732 90	37,618 54	9,114 36
Total two weeks	94,782 05	76,514 64	17,968 41

From the San Francisco *Herald* we glean the following exhibit of the amount of quicksilver produced in the United States in 1868, 1869 and 1870:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
	Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.
New-Almaden mine	36,600	17,050	14,000
New-Idria	12,500	25,000	26,000
Redington mine	4,700	5,000	4,540
Sundry other mines	2,100	1,100	1,000
Total	55,700	53,650	39,540

The exports to the different countries for 1870 and the three previous years were as follows:

To	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.
New-York	5,200	4,000	5,500	3,000
Great Britain	1,300	2,000	.....	.....
China	10,017	12,725	11,500	4,400
Mexico	12,042	14,150	8,500	7,000
South America	4,400	3,100	6,000	3,000
Australia	300	1,500	800	300
British Columbia	50	50	4	0
Other countries	350	501	21	0
Total flasks	33,659	44,026	32,325	17,700

And our exports previously have been:

	Flasks.		Flasks.
1849	30,000	1859	30,143
1850	25,000	1857	27,000
1851	27,527	1854	32,740
1852	30,614	1855	27,169
1853	29,747	1856	29,000
1854	30,000	1857	13,737
1855	5,000	1858	950

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig & Register*, of Feb. 21, says:

"Since Controller PENEBAKER was inducted into office, over seven millions of the State debt has been retired. Of this amount, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad paid $4,247,777.10, and the Nashville and Decatur Road $1,102,997.19, in State bonds and coupons, in full of their indebtedness to the State. These roads have not only very greatly benefited themselves in obtaining a relief from the heavy incubus under which they have labored for several years past, but have been instrumental in reducing the State debt to the amount mentioned. The $4,247,777 bonds, which is to follow the execution of the railroad suits pending in the Chancery Court, will doubtless reduce the State's indebtedness to the neighborhood of $20,000,000."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Feb. 23, in noticing the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remarks:

"The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held yesterday, and a long and very interesting report of the doings of the Company for the past year, and of its present situation, was read. The gross earnings of the main line for the year were $17,591,706, and the expenses $11,390,068, leaving a net earnings $6,271,631. The gross revenues of 1869 were equal to $37,000 per mile, and are thus in excess of those of 1869. The actual cost of operating, including the branch lines, was slightly less than sixty per cent. of the receipts. The revenues of the lines operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (the Fort Wayne, the Philadelphia and Erie, and the Pittsburgh and Erie,) in addition to those from their own, were $20,000,000, and the expenses $10,363,317, leaving of net profits $9,636,683, from which was paid in dividends and interest, and on account of the lease of the Harrisburg Railroad, and in payment of principal and interest to the State on account of the sale of the State Works, $6,869,280, leaving a balance to the credit of the Company of $2,767,543 as the result of the business of the year, which, added to a similar surplus in 1869, of $4,468,538, gives a total of $7,014,081. Favorable as these figures present the affairs of the Company, and especially the investments in other lines, the report says it is confidently expected that after the current year they will show a very material increase, and will yield an amount fully sufficient to meet the interest upon the whole mortgage indebtedness of the Company. It is announced as the intention of the Company not to increase its indebtedness beyond the $60,000 now authorized, as it is considered that the other assets will be ample to meet any enlargement of the Company's works. This will be gratifying news to those untold shareholders who have been looking with some little apprehension at the wonderful expansion of railroads and railroad liabilities. The value of the Company's sinking fund for the payment of the $7,000,000 second mortgage, as a security, it is declared, will be not only sufficient for that purpose, but will leave a balance that will pay off the first and general mortgage bonds; while the lien of the Commonwealth upon the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad will be extinguished before its maturity by the annual reductions required by law—thus, then giving the entire net earnings to the shareholders, which, it is said, will equal twenty-five per cent. per annum. The roads at present or in immediate prospect of being worked and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cover 2,500 miles, the trade of the whole of which extent of railway, except some sixty-five miles, from Harrisburg to Baltimore, is more or less directly tributary to Philadelphia. In equipment and appointments, the works of this Company are equal, if not superior, to those of any other in this country. It carried last year over 9,000,000 passengers an average distance of thirty-four and two-third miles, and transported 5,804,081 tons of freight, at an average charge per ton of a fraction more than one and one-half cents per mile. One of the most important items of information that the report brought to the attention of the meeting was that of the Legislature, approved December, 1869, authorizing the increase of the capital of all railway companies 2½ ₱ cent., and that the directors of this Company had accepted its provisions, which action the stockholders were asked to ratify, as subsequent to the reading of the report they did. As a first step under this new order to meet the demands upon the treasury during 1871, to complete the works in progress that are deemed essential to protect the existing interests of the Company to pay the debentures, amounting to $2,103,234, falling due in July, the Board proposes to offer to each shareholder the privilege of subscribing for one share of stock for every six that may be standing in his name upon the books of the Company on the 30th day of April, at par." This is a stock distribution of 16⅔ ₱ cent., and will increase the capital of the Company $10,000,000. But as the report of the Treasurer shows that the net revenues in 1870 were in excess of the amount required to meet dividends of 10 ₱ cent. upon this increase of capital, and as there is no reason to expect less favorable results in the future, there would seem to be no reason for apprehension on the part of shareholders as to maintaining current dividends in the future. The character and purpose of the "Bureau" to be established at Pittsburg for the more efficient management of the Company's roads west of Pittsburg, the progress of the Company's efforts to establish a new Board of Delegates to New-Orleans, and something of the negotiations pending with the "United Companies" of New-Jersey for the leasing of those works, were communicated to the meeting; and the rumor recently current that the Company had purchased a controlling interest in the Union Pacific was unqualifiedly denied. This is, although the most flattering exhibit ever made by this Company, and if the promises of the future are realized, the Pennsylvania Railroad b

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1871.

Amusements This Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Blaisdell, Mrs. Barry, Miss Mordaunt, and others.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING JAMES V. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Anderson and Miss Patterson.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.—RICHELIEU.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Marsh, Lewis, Burdge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Duplessis.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lilla Eldridge.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
Fourteenth-st., corner 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Dalton Hill and Miss Susan Cushman.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.—FANCHON.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading characters by Miss Lina Edwin.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TEARS AND LAUGHTER. Leading characters by Miss Seebach.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
DRAMATIC AND OTHER READINGS. By Geo. Vandenhoff.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock.—CONCERT. Artists: Miss Maria Brainard, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Messrs. Wehli, Remmertz, and Chorus by the Emerson Society.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. DR. WISE. Subject.—"The Apostle Paul."
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. PIANO-FORTE RECITAL.

LYRIC HALL.
4th-av., near 45th-st.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Peschaus, the Hess Children, and others.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.
Madison-av., corner 26d-st.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.—PIANO-FORTE RECITAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.—ORGAN CONCERT.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 25 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriages Notices, 25 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their favors as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the convenience of up-town residents, advertisements may be left at the office of THE TIMES, No. 1,242 Broadway, until 8 o'clock P. M., and at No. 6 Astor-Place, at which rates are not changed at office of publication.
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Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return, or to preserve, rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A Bordeaux telegram says nothing is known there regarding the conditions of peace, and nothing will be known until they are fully decided on. Moreover, the dispatches from Bordeaux to Lille warn the public against false reports as to the terms of peace. The Berlin *Cross Gazette* says the dispatches in the Belgian papers purporting to give the conditions are altogether incorrect. A London dispatch says a prominent German banker has gone to Paris with Count HERBERT to discuss the financial features of the conditions with M. THIERS. The evening edition of the London *Times* of yesterday contained a dispatch setting forth that Count von BISMARCK had doubts of the conclusion of peace; that France, too, had asked for a prolongation of the armistice; that hostilities would be resumed on the 26th at midnight, and that the guns of the Paris batteries had been turned upon the city. A dispatch to the London *Telegraph* of the 24th stated that all the conditions except the money question had been agreed upon. The "Count of Rome" has recognized the new Government of France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In the British House of Commons, last night, Mr. DISRAELI attacked the foreign policy of the Government, particularly with reference to the Eastern question. Mr. GLADSTONE replied, denouncing Mr. DISRAELI'S course at this time as mad, and asserting that the Conference would hear Russia's note in all fairness. Lord LISGAR, late Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Cavan, Ireland.... A crowded meeting in favor of church disestablishment was held in London on Thursday night.... A Brazilian loan of £3,000,000 sterling has been introduced in the London market.... Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN is on the way to Bordeaux from Marseilles.... The death of Mlle. SCHNEIDER is denied.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Pacific Railroad presented a report recommending that the Government transport all freights overland, instead of via Panama, and retain fifty per cent., thereby providing for the semi-annual interest; and a majority of the Judiciary Committee reported averse to the opinion of the Attorney-General, claiming that under the provisions of existing laws Government has the right to retain more than fifty per cent. of the amount of the transportation over the road. The Judiciary Committee also reported favorably the bill repealing the test oath. The House fell to guard the party of elections was taken up early in the session, and was made the subject of a long and tedious debate, which was principally carried on by the Democrats, whose obstruction was to take against those who favor the bill.

The House was occupied with the "Omnibus Appropriation bill" the greater portion of the day. Twenty of the fifty-five pages of the bill were disposed of. The bill appropriates $30,000,000. Mr. HALDEMAN, of Pennsylvania, introduced amendment, increasing the appropriation to meet the expenses of the Joint High Commission on the differences with England, for the sole purpose, he said, of getting an opportunity to speak on the question. He then addressed the House in favor of the annexation of the British-American colonies, and of the declaration of the High Commission of the right of the people of these colonies to withdraw from England and join this country if they like. At the conclusion of his speech he withdrew his amendment. The item of $5,000 due to VIENNA REAM for her statue of LINCOLN, was changed to $15,000, making the total amount $15,000. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to bring about the reduction of the duty on wool. The House adjourned at 5½ o'clock.

GENERAL.

During a gale at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, the gable of a school-house was blown down and a panic created among the children. Two were injured, but none were killed. Other accidents were caused during the day by the high winds.

The coal operators of the Schuylkill region held another meeting in Philadelphia yesterday and adopted an address to the public, setting forth that the systematic misrepresentations of the Working Men's Benevolent Association have made it necessary for them to publish what they call "the facts of the matter," and "the causes which have led them finally to determine on being masters of their own property." This address contains the results of the conference with the miners and the various agreements entered into after the strike of April, 1869.

One more juror was obtained in the Filkins case yesterday in Albany, making six in all thus far secured.

A dispatch from Magnolia, Miss., says that Hon. JOHN M. CONTRESMAN, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was run over and killed at that place recently by a railroad train. Judge CONTRESMAN was on his way to Texas to bring home an invalid son. The deceased was the father-in-law of Right Rev. Bishop STEVENS, of Pennsylvania.

Ten of the Fenian exiles, among them Gen. BURKE, Dr. POWER and Capt. JOHN MCCLURE, now visiting Baltimore, were formally received by both branches of the City Council on Thursday evening. The Council gave them a banquet yesterday afternoon at Barnum's Hotel.

Miss HANNAH LYMAN, Principal of Vassar College, died at the College on the 21st, aged fifty-five years.

The "throat and foot" disease among cattle, which has prevailed to a considerable extent at various places down the river, has made its appearance in Troy.

An Eastport, Me., dispatch says the revenue cutter *Vigilant*, Capt. TREADWAY, seized on Thursday the British schooner *Martha Ann* for violating the Coasting laws.

The Next Government in the World in Trouble.

It must, we think, be generally admitted that affairs have not being going on well of late for our estimable friends, TWEED and SWEENY. Very few people in this changeful world are lucky enough to enjoy an unbroken career of prosperity, and fortune seems very much inclined to turn the cold shoulder on the Tweedites, big and little. Their best laid schemes are going all "agley." There was a time when we should have rejoiced at this, but the goodly row of certificates to good character which TWEED and his friends have received from many worthy citizens, is calculated to unsettle things. Undoubtedly it does seem to the ordinary eye rather unfortunate that half a dozen men should have acquired unchecked control over State and City affairs, and that they should hold the greater part of our judicial and legislative machinery under their own private lock and key. No one could suppose, at first sight, that this could be a good arrangement for the public. But the millionaires, and the Citizens' Association, assure us that appearances are deceptive, and that more honest, disinterested, public-spirited men never breathed than TWEED & Co. It is of no use to say that the evidence of people's own senses is sufficient to disprove this testimony. Any man who could have the audacity to contradict a millionaire ought to be burned alive at the stake, and as for suspecting the good faith of the Citizens' Association, it is almost as bad as that mysterious crime which old-fashioned people call "flying in the face of Providence." We may, therefore, be quite sure that our "people's WILLIAM" planned the Broadway and Croton water jobs solely for our good.

But see now how perverse is fate. There was that Broadway extension scheme, warranted to put an odd million or two into the pockets of TWEED the First and his adherents. Everything was very nicely planned. Property-owners were to have so much by way of compensation; and our best benefactor, SWEENY, the man "around the corner," was to share the remainder with his friends. Every precaution had been taken against the cat jumping out of the bag. A middleman had been appointed to receive and divide the "swag." But instead of remaining quietly at home, what must this middleman do but go out sleigh-riding, and of course as luck would have it he broke his neck. Through that piece of stupidity the bottom fell out of the tub. Everything had to be done over again. Of course the affair can be easily arranged, for TWEED is always sure of the Legislature—there are Republicans there ready to sell their souls to him, if TWEED had any use for that article. But still it is always a nuisance to have to do one's work over twice. And this case was especially annoying, because the public are rather on the watch for TWEED'S rogueries, and this one was on so vast a scale that it is almost enough to shake our confidence even in the millionaires.

Out of the bill for supplying the City with "pure and wholesome water," Mr. TWEED and his cronies are to make at least $500,000. Of this, whether the people like it or not, there is not the shadow of a doubt. We have rather understated than exaggerated the sum. But then, says a Democratic paper, "surely it is better that one man should steal than thirty." Here you have the theory of modern government in a nutshell. The question whether it is not possible to find rulers who will not steal at all is no longer thought worthy of discussion. TWEED and SWEENY justify themselves to their party by declaring that they are stealing just now in order to put aside funds for the next Presidential election. Much will depend upon the South in that contest, and if a stream of gold can be turned on from Tammany in that quarter, it is thought these Howards can be elected without the least difficulty. While the Republicans are disputing with each other, the Democrats will walk in and carry off the oyster. That is the idea—but of course it is liable to accident. The Broadway extension swindle looked all safe enough, but there was one contingency against which the dark complexioned gentlemen round the corner, by the name of SWEENY, had not provided. And so it may be with the greater coup now meditated. A few more exposures of organized robbery, and the people may at last come to the conclusion that they have about had enough of TWEED & Co., and that it might be well to try another firm just by way of a change. Mr. MORRIS TAYLOR and those who think with him cannot explain away such ugly facts as the Broadway and Croton water schemes. There they are, conspicuous instances of treachery and roguery, open for all men to see who have eyes and will use them, instead of peering through the spectacles of millionaires. The temper of the public is now such that it will be dangerous to pressure upon it too far. While honest merchants and traders find it more and more difficult to keep their positions, TWEED and SWEENY and all their gang are constantly adding to their fortunes, and laughing in their sleeves. They have paralyzed the legitimate speculations of Wall-street, driven capital and enterprise out of the City, and even taken away the ordinary means of protecting property against spoliation. These are specific accusations, not vague assertions, and each one of them can be proved. The public begin to realize the true state of the case, and one of these days they will show that they know how to deal with it.

The Terms of Peace.

At last we have facts which are definite, and which appear to be trustworthy, with reference to the German terms of peace. We estimated five hundred millions of dollars as the extreme limit of the sum which France would be able to pay. Germany has justified the claim to "comparative moderation" recently put forward in regard to her pecuniary demands, by settling for less than half that amount, or a little over a tenth part of the preposterous sum which was first reported. The report as to the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine turns out to have been without foundation. BISMARCK has yielded to the popular feeling of Germany, and to the strategic considerations insisted upon by the military leaders, by adhering to his demand for the annexation of the ancient fiefs of the German Empire.

To realize adequately the position in which the terms of peace just signed will leave France, it is necessary to go somewhat into detail. Estimating the Prussian thaler at its gold value of sixty-eight cents, the three hundred and twenty millions which have to be paid represent a sum of $217,600,000 in gold, and a probable addition to the annual taxation of France of fifteen millions of dollars. At the end of the year 1869, the entire capital of the public debt of France was about two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, on which the annual interest amounted to some eighty millions. To this must be added the war loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars contracted by the Empire in August, 1870, and the further amount of fifty millions contracted by the Provisional Government in October, involving an annual charge of not less than twelve millions of dollars. In round numbers, therefore, the war will be found to have added about five hundred millions of dollars to the national debt of France, and at least twenty-seven millions to its annual burdens. Assuming the approximate correctness of these figures, the new Government of France has to face a national debt of three thousand millions of dollars, corresponding pretty closely to our own in 1865, and in order to pay the interest due to its creditors it must raise not less than one hundred and seven millions per annum.

Without proceeding to discuss the effect of this upon the diminished resources and shattered energies of France, it may be well to understand precisely what is meant by the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. Further details are required to show whether these two provinces are to be transferred in their geographical entirety. As regards Alsace, this is tolerably certain; so far as Lorraine is concerned it is open to doubt. The Germans have already distributed these two provinces into what they call "general governments." That of Alsace includes the departments of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, a portion of the Departments of Moselle and Meurthe, and the *arrondissements* of Metz, Thionville, Sarreguemines, Chateau Salins and Sarrebourg. These comprise a territory of about six thousand square miles and probably contain at present 1,800,000 inhabitants. The general government of Lorraine includes the departments of the Meuse and Vosges, a portion of Moselle and Meurthe and the *arrondissements* of Briey, Nancy, Luneville and Toul. Its superficial area is about seven thousand square miles, and its population will reach about 1,200,000. Between them, the ceded provinces in their full extent contain thirteen thousand square miles, and three millions of inhabitants. In Alsace the language of at least three-fourths of the population is essentially German; in Lorraine it is almost exclusively French. About seven-eighths of the population are Roman Catholic, the remainder being Lutherans, Reformers, or Jews.

The German concession on the subject of entering Paris is generous and well-timed, and will have the effect of sparing France a wound which would have been almost as keenly resented as the loss of her eastern provinces. The comparative moderation of the pecuniary exact may be still further modified by the requisitions that have been made, otherwise than as indemnities, being taken as part payment. On this, as on other qualifying articles of the treaty, further information must be awaited. Whether a moderate Republican or Orleanist Government be eventually selected to rule France, its task will be a highly difficult one. A financial policy of the most enlightened kind will be the first [illegible] the French agriculturists pay the [illegible] of distributing taxation most likely to conduce to the rapid revival of the resources of the country. Then, the extreme Republicans will not fail to make the question of the ceded provinces an excuse for perpetual agitation. The thorough hopelessness of ever regaining them, while Germany remains entrenched at Metz, Nancy and Strasbourg, will only furnish fresh arguments in favor of revenge to the party of desperation. The Government in power will only subsist in virtue of the nation's choice, and should it be an elective monarchy, it will be so much the weaker from the character of individual responsibility it will assume, and the opportunities it will challenge of a combined Republican opposition. Still, amid all the obvious difficulties and dangers that await France in the future, it may not be too much to hope that she has learned in the harsh school of adversity not to mistake torpid content for true strength, and that she will forever discard military glory as the chief end of national existence. In this case, the present generation will assuredly see the losses of a destructive war more than repaired, and a nation more truly great added to the commonwealth of Europe than that whose downfall began with the fatal days of August, 1870.

The Burdens and Inequalities of Taxation in New-York.

One of the few acts of Gov. HOFFMAN'S administration of this State which will be remembered to his honor, was his appointment of Mr. D. A. WELLS as one of the Tax Commissioners of the State. Mr. WELLS is unquestionably, at this time, the first American practical economist, and he is known to the students of political economy in all countries for the thoroughness, candor, and precision of his investigations into American financial problems. The appointment of such a man, though belonging to the party opposed to the Governor, and a citizen of another State, is creditable to Mr. HOFFMAN'S intelligence.

No more complicated and difficult problem in practical finance could have been presented to Mr. WELLS than the condition of taxation in New-York State. The rates alone of taxation in some portions of the State, the escape of personal property, the undervaluation of real estate, the heavy taxation of mortgages, and the burdens thrown on manufacture and production, were all evils which were eating out the life and vigor of the State, and putting it behind its sister States in the advance of wealth and population. Thus, in this City, the rate of taxation is $20 54 per head; in Brooklyn, $19 03; in Albany, $20 13, and in Troy $18, while in London it is only $5 55. Our State taxation is $17 53, while Vermont pays only $5 20, and England and Wales, which are supposed to be so heavily burdened, pay for local taxation only $3 80. With these heavy rates, the mode of assessment in New-York is extremely burdensome. In seven years, from 1863 to 1870, our assessed valuation of property increased throughout the State only 30.5 per cent., while the taxation increased 140 per cent. The States in proximity to ours adopted more equal systems of taxation, and withdrew from New-York both wealth and population. Thus, New-Jersey, in many counties, exempted mortgages from taxation, and in Pennsylvania, personal property was freed mainly from burdens, as well as mortgages and judgments. In the latter State, the least possible burdens are placed both on capital and production.

The result is that Pennsylvania, starting in 1860 with a population of 2,906,215, has gained 618,793 in population, while New-York, starting with 3,880,735, has gained only 458,940; and New-York City, with a population of 927,000, built in 1860 and '70 only 4,537 houses, while Philadelphia, with 567,000 inhabitants, put up or proposed to build over ten thousand buildings. The valuations of New-York real estate, it is well understood, are far below its real value, generally only one-fifth part of it, and at the utmost only one-half. The valuations of personal property are still more defective. Thus, in Brooklyn, the proportion of personal to real property is returned as 1 to 10.43, in Rochester 1 to 5.47, in Buffalo 1 to 4.55; yet, on general principles, we may judge that the two are almost equal. In Boston, the proportion is only 1 to 1.67, and in Providence 1 to 1.30. The personal property of New-York would give for taxation, $60 15 per capita; of Massachusetts, $365 19. Mr. WELLS estimates that there are *five thousand millions* of productive property in the State; the real amount taxed is only $474,270,278.

The taxation of mortgages, again, acts most unfortunately on portions of the State. Thus, the holder of a mortgage in New-York City, if the law is observed strictly, cannot receive more than 4 7-10 interest; in Brooklyn, only 3 1-10; in Albany, 2 4-10, and in Rochester but three-tenths of one per cent. Indeed, in former years the rate of taxation in the latter city was more than the interest on the mortgages. The natural effect, of course, is that capital finds its way to other channels, and all that large class who have constant need to borrow on their lands, for purposes of improvements, are cut off from this resource—greatly to the detriment of the whole community. On the other hand, our neighboring States, which do not throw this burden on mortgages, attract capital to be used in the improvements of land, and are constantly developing their internal resources and population.

Another of the methods in this State for escaping taxation, and thus increasing the burden where it does not belong, is in allowing indebtedness to offset the amount of fungible property.

"Thus, for example, an individual desiring to evade taxation on capital invested in general, mercantile or speculative business, first purchases United States bonds, we may suppose, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. He then borrows on his promissory note, using the bonds as collateral, one hundred thousand dollars, or some smaller sum, and invests the money so obtained in the business in question. [illegible] over doubt exists the Government is entitled to the benefit of it. The companies on this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The Havana steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on Feb. 16, reached this port via Nassau, N. P., yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT, our special correspondence was promptly at hand.

The Curse of "Conscjos"—Havana "Shoddy"—the Labor Question—The Forthcoming Chairmanship—Brief Mention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

All wars afford opportunities to commit frauds and do injustice. Numberless crimes and wrongs take place which are never punished, the law generally failing to reach the perpetrators; but it is very rarely that the Government of a nation appoints a Commission to rob its people or allow the most contemptible tricks to be perpetrated by its employes without taking any steps to check the abuse. Such is, however, the case in Cuba. I refer in this instance to the so-called Council of embargoed properties (*Consejo de Bienes Embargados*), which is beyond a doubt the best managed institution for the interests of the chiefs and employes and the worst for the Government or people in the world. It is barely possible that the abuses committed by this *Consejo* could have gone so long unpunished did not the higher officials of the Government wink and connive at the process. That a regular "Ring" exists in connection with the Consejo is very well known, and this Ring is composed of persons in every rank of life. The seized property of the Cubans is simply a fee for the present, as but few estates have been confiscated. The products of these embargoed estates nobody ever hears of, and it is only necessary to drive on the paseo on a Sunday afternoon, and see the carriages which formerly belonged to the intelligent PONCE DE LEON, the would-be financier MIGUEL EMBIL, the erudite CISNEROS, the humane DELMONTE and the slave-driving ALDAMA, occupied by some Government employe, military official, or pompous-looking grocer, to be enlightened. The *Voz de Cuba* has taken up the cudgels, and belabors the *Consejo* as much as the censorship will permit, laying particular stress on the appointment of Mr. GEORGE CRABB, a quasi American, formerly the bosom friend of ALDAMA and chief administrator of his estates. CRABB is a very intelligent planter and is now holding a position as inspector of seized plantations under the same *Consejo*, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, while other inspectors receive but half of that amount.

It was rumored that the volunteers would make some collective demonstration against the *Consejo*, but those who are posted concerning Havana affairs, saw at once the impossibility of the thing. If the Casino which commands the volunteers does not do anything, the volunteers will remain quiet; most of the employes of the *Consejo* are volunteers or volunteer officers, and the Ring is principally recruited from the same element. Strong efforts are being made to seize all the embargoed estates and sell them for the benefit of the Island Treasury and remburse the losses caused to Spaniards and loyal Cubans during the war, but VALMASEDA cannot countenance such proceedings at present, as they would destroy his plans and prevent many Cubans in the field and others now in foreign countries from coming again within the Spanish fold. If some of the New-York Cubans knew how many wealthy ones have made underhand propositions to the Government through third parties, and have sounded the opinion of the Government as to whether they would be allowed to come back, be naturalized, and have their property returned, some entertainment would undoubtedly be caused. They see that no matter how the war may end they will be ruined, because the *Consejo* appropriates what the Government does not legally seize. The row which the *Voz de Cuba* has begun promises to be interesting, and if carried on with vigor some queer developments may be expected.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The problem of the future of Cuba, the labor question, is always on the tapis, and the most chimerical plans are proposed and resorted to to supply the want of field hands. Shades of departed slaves, what memories they awaken in the minds of the former slave-dealers and planters, and how they curse the nations which were instrumental in abolishing the traffic. The plan of having Indians from Mexico must fail, because the Mexican Government, feeble as it is, can never permit that its citizens be sold into worse than slavery. Another project is to bring coolies from British India; but many planters say that they would never purchase any of that class, because the coolies would not allow themselves to be treated like negro slaves, and would undoubtedly rise when least expected. The latest plan is to import the subjects of the King of Anam, and the reason for their alleged docility and superiority is based on the fact that they are Christians. The introduction of a bona fide Christian element might be very beneficial to the Island, as it is possible, although almost improbable, that the Anamites might convert the Cubans to Christianity. Then history would again repeat itself, and make Christians in the nineteenth century slaves of atheists and heathens. These are all plans, however, and none have been put into effect; therefore the planters try to make the most of the material on hand, and the manner of doing so is not particularly looked into. The Chinese who have served their contract time, (by no means a term of pleasure,) occupy themselves largely in trade or in commerce on a small scale. They have almost entirely absorbed the sale of cooked meats, the peddling of tin-ware, and analogous methods of earning a livelihood. As cooks the Chinese are preferred to all others, on account of their cleanly habits. Their bad habits are opium-smoking and gambling, and these vices are very prevalent among them. But I am wandering from the labor question. The *Voz de Cuba*, as the organ of the Cuban planters, published an editorial on Wednesday demanding a complete change of the laws and systems governing the Chinese in Cuba. The *Voz* wants some remedy against the demoralization of the Chinese, that is to say, against the running away of the Chinese from their owners; but it fails to state the causes which produce this so-called demoralization, though it asks for a reform of the establishments wherein runaway Chinamen are confined. A runaway is captured somewhere in the interior, and is then placed in the nearest depot for such offenders. If the owner is not forthcoming within two or three months, he is sent to the general depot at Havana, where he is fed, and clothed, and pays for his maintenance by working on the public roads and streets. The *Voz* complains that the Chinamen in the Government depot smoke opium; but why do the employes not stop it? The idea of the business is to send these Chinamen to the plantations, but the best way to avoid the demoralization of which the *Voz* complains would be for the Spaniards to stop buying, selling and importing them. Every article brings its own punishment, and it is neither fair or logical to visit the sins of the planter on the heads of the Chinamen.

"REWARD OF MERIT."

The Government is now working to obtain the title of Grandee of Spain of the first class to the Cuban Marquis DE SAN MIGUEL, as a reward for his fidelity to the Spanish cause, and for his fame as a successful ex-slaver, as a hard task-master to his slaves. And a shining light on the Chinese question and in the council of the nation. Several other men of the same ilk are to receive decorations.

BRIEF MENTION.

VALMASEDA arrived at Cienfuegos on Friday night, and was received with a great deal of enthusiasm by the population. He was closeted for over an hour with several Cubans, who lately surrendered. During VALMASEDA's absence the Segunda Cabo, Gen. CARRO has charge of the Government.....Among those killed who came in the *Hornet* were Mr. TOMAS ARCATO, a Venezuelan, and NICOLAS TANCO, what probably a Cuban. Masonic documents found on their persons proved Mr. ARCATO to belong to a Lodge in New-Granada, and Mr. TANCO to have been a member of St. George's Lodge, New-York. The surrender business has extended to the Eastern Department. According to a telegram from Santiago de Cuba, fifty-six insurgents surrendered to Capt. GUERRA at Manzanillo. The telegram states that names of HAVEN, VIC. VERDUTE CABALLERO, AGUILERA and FRANCISCO MORIANO..... The surrenders to Major ARAGON continue, twenty-five persons having surrendered to him on Thursday, of whom ten had been members of the band of JESUS DEL SOL. According to a telegram from Santa Spiritus, published in the *Diario*, it is reported by surrendered Cubans that President CESPEDES, with a few followers, was making desperate efforts to leave the Island by the northern coast. This report has been so often, and always false, a report, that it is difficult to place any confidence in it. The other portion of the telegram, which states that discussions exist among the Cuban leaders in the Central Department, and Cisco Villas, is much more likely to be true. Three more wounded, two negroes and a white, have been received in the supposed accompaniment in the assassination of the German, Mr. CONRADSEN.

QUASIMODO.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Violations of Quarantine—Foul Condition of the Streets—Carcasses Disobeying the Law.

The Board of Health met yesterday in regular weekly session, instead of on Wednesday, which was a holiday; President ROOSEVELT was in the chair, and Commissioners HART, CRIMMINS, Carnochan, GROSS, MASSIERE, MALLORY, S. SMITH, and H. SMITH, being a full Board for the first time in many weeks.

Upon report of the Attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in five cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, thirty-two cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and fifty-one cases of violations of sanitary code.

There was nothing presented from the Sanitary Committee until the subject of garbage over the Hoboken grounds was mentioned. The Finance Committee reported a large number of bills, which were ordered to be paid, and it was also ordered that, when approved by the Finance Committee the pay-rolls for February be paid. Upon motion of Mr. MASSIERE the Controller was requested to pass $20,000 to the credit of the Board in the Tenth National Bank.

The Committee on Law and Ordinances reported back the report and remonstrance against the use of a sweeping-machine in Essex and other narrow streets by railroad companies, with a recommendation that the Board take no action, but refer the matter to the Bureau of Ordinances, which was accordingly done.

The Registrar of Records presented a communication stating that the new Coroners have wholly failed since the 1st of January to comply with the law in regard to returns, and that the Coroner's Counsel also failed to make such returns. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances. The Registrar also reported that the code had been violated by the removal of a dead body from the street, and without permit, which is unlawful. The matter was referred to the Attorney.

A letter was read from Mr. SCHULTZE, United States Consul at Rotterdam, saying that small-pox is very prevalent and virulent in that city, and at the Hague. In connection with the subject, Dr. CARNOCHAN stated that small-pox is now raging in many quarters of the globe, and that several infected vessels have in the past few days come into port thereby the Sound, and have been allowed to discharge at the City wharves without a Quarantine permit. Dr. CARNOCHAN said that it had been stated that one vessel with sickness on board had been able to land Quarantine officers by handing biscuits to one of his deputies a-piece full, which statement was entirely false, and he wished to give public notice to Captains and consignees that this method of evading Quarantine would prove futile. After discussion the subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Commissioner SAMUEL SMITH moved that the Street-cleaning Committee speedily report what action, if any, the Board should take to improve the present condition of the streets. Dr. SMITH said that the streets, especially in tenement-house districts, are now filthy beyond all recent precedent, and something must be done immediately, else blood will be upon their hands. Commissioner HART asked whether there is any money to clean the streets, to which President ROOSEVELT promptly answered that there is none except the $500,000 which the City pays for not having them cleaned, which sum is in the hands of the Street-cleaning Commission. The resolutions of Mr. SMITH were adopted.

City Sanitary Inspector MORGAN made a report showing that during the week ending Feb. 21, the following cases of contagious diseases occurred in the City: Typhus fever, 8; typhoid fever, 9; relapsing fever, 1; Scarlet fever, 23; small-pox, 24; measles, 69; diphtheria, 14.

A Police Magistrate Assaulted by a Fireman.

JOSEPH MATHIAS was, until yesterday afternoon, a member of the Police Department, attached to the Fourth Precinct, and had always been considered a good and faithful officer. Being pretty well provided for in this world's goods, MATHIAS recently neglected his duties, and being found absent from his post by Roundsman PETER MELLY, was of course reported. The result was that charges were preferred against the culprit before the Board of Commissioners, and MATHIAS cited to appear for trial. The roundsman found occasion a day or two ago to make a report MATHIAS to be neglectful of duty, and charges were preferred against the derelict officer.

Nothing was thought of the matter, however, as such proceedings are of frequent occurrence of late in the Fourth Ward, as the discipline of the Precinct is in a deplorable condition from some unknown cause. Yesterday afternoon Roundsman MELLY proceeded on his rounds, and found Officer MATHIAS at the corner of Madison and Oliver streets. He returned the patrolman's salute, and inquired if there was anything new. MATHIAS replied in the negative and remarked, "Well, so you've reported me again, have you?" "Yes," responded the roundsman. "Why did you do it?" asked the officer. "Because I couldn't find you on post," was the answer. The next moment, and without any other warning, except a muttered oath, the infuriated officer drew his club and began to rain a storm of heavy blows on the head of the unfortunate roundsman, who, half stunned and wholly confused by the unexpected attack, endeavored to escape from MATHIAS by running into HEILIT'S saloon, near by, where he was shielded by some citizens.

Roundsman MELLY was very badly wounded by the infuriated officer, and rendered incapable of helping himself. MATHIAS was at once arrested by another officer, and taken to the station-house in Pearl-street, where he flung down his shield of office in an insolent manner, and demanded that he be relieved his position, knowing very well that the Board of Commissioners would dismiss him from the force. Capt. ALLAIRE ordered MATHIAS to doff his uniform, and consider himself a prisoner. In due time Roundsman MELLY, having had his wounds properly dressed, appeared before Police Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a charge of felonious assault against MATHIAS, who appeared to be in a defiant mood. He demanded an examination, when the Magistrate decided to hold one on Sunday morning, at the same time permitting the accused to go on his own recognizance, a proceeding that appears strange under the circumstances. The result of this case will probably be the speedy promotion of the roundsman to a Sergeantcy and imprisonment for the officer who so forgot himself and the Department as to assault a brother officer, who, in the line of his duty, had run counter to him.

Funeral of James H. Anderson.

The funeral of the late JAMES H. ANDERSON took place yesterday morning, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirtieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. D. VAIL, pastor, and was attended by the relatives and personal friends of the deceased, who accompanied the remains to the grave, at Green-Wood Cemetery. The Scotia Lodge, No. 634, F. and A. M., and the Copestone Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M., attended in a body. Representatives were also present from Temple Lodge, No. 362, Tabernacle Lodge, No. 344, and Copestone Lodge, No. 341, F. and A. M. The members of the Jewish Club, the New-York, Caledonian Club and the Charles Club, to all of which the deceased belonged, attended the funeral at the church. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, with heavy silver mountings, and decorated with wreaths of immortelles. The pall-bearers consisted of members of Scotia Lodge.

The Carbolic Acid Poisoning Case—Action of the Coroner.

Deputy Coroners MARSH and CUSHMAN made a post-mortem examination yesterday on the body of Mrs. BRIDGET MAY, the unfortunate woman who came to her death by swallowing concentrated carbolic acid, at No. 28 New-Chambers-street, as already reported. The physicians ascertained that the immediate cause of death was gastritis, and found traces of the carbolic acid in the stomach. Coroner YOUNG has impaneled a jury and will hold an inquest on Wednesday next. It appears that a child of the deceased woman died a few days ago of scarlet fever, and after the removal of the remains for burial an employe of the Board of Health visited the premises, for the purpose of disinfecting them. He proceeded to sprinkle carbolic acid in the water in which he thought he had previously poured a quantity of the deadly acid into a bottle that had previously contained brandy. He, however, neglected to label the bottle or inform Mrs. MAY of the poisonous nature of the contents. The mother had another child still, which was ordered brandy by Mrs. MAY accordingly took up the bottle of acid, supposing it to be brandy, and prepared the punch. The elder drank her as peculiar, as she tasted the drudgist and swallowed about four drachms of the acid, living only thirty-five minutes after. She told her husband that she stuff burned her throat, and a physician was summoned, who, however, was powerless to aid her. The event created a great excitement among the residents of the neighborhood, who complain very much against the Health Board officials for their negligence in the premises.

BRIBE'S LATEST DEFEAT.

Judge Hackett and Decision Sustained at General Term.

A decision was given at the General Term of the Supreme Court for the Third Department, sitting at Albany, on Wednesday last, on the appeal from the decision of Judge ROSEBRAUH in the suit of JOHN W. THOMPSON, MARY T. DE FOREST and others, against the Erie Railway Company. The appeal was heard before Justices MILLER, presiding, and POTTER and PARKER, who sustained the judgment of the lower Court, and dismissed the appeal by the following order: "The order of Special Term is affirmed as to SPERRY's affidavit, and as to that is modified so that said affidavit be stricken out as irrelevant and impertinent, and not as scandalous."

Messrs. WM. A. BEACH and THOMAS G. SHEARMAN appeared in the suit for the appellants, and Messrs. JAMES EMOTT and FRANK THOMPSON for the plaintiffs. It is said that the Erie conspirators believe that they have succeeded in postponement of the case beyond the time when the Legislature will adjourn, and that they have threatened to spend $100,000 toward defeating his re-election to the Bench. The following is that portion of his decision which the General Term has ordered to be modified:

"The affidavit of SAMUEL V. SPERRY is wholly irrelevant to any matters presented in the affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs; it is just as foreign to the motion, and to any matter involved in it, as the affidavit of Mr. SHEARMAN, of the date of Nov. 17, 1870. It is impertinent and scandalous, and will not be permitted to go from the files of the Court, and will not be returned upon appeal as a part of the papers used upon this motion until the General Term, on the application of the defendants, shall order it filed and returned."

The Fraudulent Mother and Her Child—Vain Effort of a Catholic to Frustrate the Instinct.

About six months ago the widow FLYNN, of Melrose, instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to get possession of her child, which was retained by the grandmother. It appeared then, and was fully published in the TIMES, that JOHN FLYNN married the petitioner, and after having one child by her separated from her. He subsequently died, and his mother retained the child, alleging that she was the last directions for her to do so. It never that she might be brought up in the Catholic faith, which it would not be if given to the mother who is a Protestant. The transfer of the child to the mother was strenuously resisted, but Judge BARNARD decided that it should leave the court. Orders of the Court made to the effect were disregarded by the grandmother, until finally Judge BARNARD directed that the child should be taken by force. This was accordingly done, and the child was brought into Court, and yesterday, by peremptory order of Judge CARDOZO, sitting at Chambers, was transferred to the custody of its mother. The child is a bright little girl, now about four and a half years of age.

The Rights of Creditors.

Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, rendered a decision yesterday, in the matter of SAMUEL HAMEL, an involuntary bankrupt, on a motion made by counsel for Mr. A. T. STEWART, one of his creditors, to be permitted to participate in the choice of assignee upon the sum of $100,000 in alleged indebtedness. The motion was opposed by counsel for some of the other creditors. Justice BLATCHFORD held as follows: That no creditor can acquire a lien or pledge of real or personal property of the bankrupt, or a lien thereon for securing the payment of a debt, owing to him from the bankrupt, he shall be admitted as a creditor only for the balance of the debt, after deducting the value of such property, to be ascertained by agreement between the parties, or by a sale thereof, to be made in such manner as the Court shall direct.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sales effected at the Exchange yesterday, (Feb. 24,) were made by JAMES M. MILLER as follows: First, a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, embracing the disposition of a one-fifth and one-tenth interest respectively in the following-named property, which interest was sold to the parties whose names are appended, at the prices annexed: One-tenth interest in a four-story brick store and lot, located on the south-east corner of Pearl-street, adjoining Gouverneur-slip, known as No. 240 Pearl; lot 20 feet front, and 100 feet deep by about 40 feet in depth; sold to E. A. HAMILTON for $1,550; one-tenth interest in a four-story brick store and lot adjoining above, known as No. 242 Pearl-street, building and lot similar; sold to the same purchaser for $1,600; one-fifth interest in a three-story brick store and lot, No. 244 Pearl-street, lot 20 feet 1 inch front by about 100 feet deep; sold to ROBT. IRWIN for $3,000; one-fifth in two-story and attic brick-front store and lot, No. 8 Orchard-street, south-east corner of Grand-street; lot 17 by 50; sold to HORACE IRWIN for $1,500. The interests disposed of as named above were those belonging to DAVID JACKSON, as one of the heirs of HENRY JACKSON, deceased, and after the sale of these interests, returned to the auctioneer disposed of all other interests in and to said premises, which were sold to the defendant to the said DAVID JACKSON for $15, the purchaser being Dr. JACKSON. The second sale made by Col. MILLER, also one in foreclosure by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERT RUTHERFURD, Esq., referee, comprised a large lot of ground, bounded on the east side of Front-street, running through to South, between Gouverneur and Jackson streets. The plot is 70 by 46, and erected upon it is a brick sugar-house, five stories in height. The mortgage foreclosed made which the property was sold amounted to $40,000, and the price realized, including the amount required to be paid for taxes, was given by JOHN CUCKERBAUTHER & BROTHERS. No further transactions were effected, and an adjournment by ROSEBURG & MCGUIRE until Monday of the sale of the tenement property on Thirty-fifth-street, corner of the Avenue A.

The sales of next week promise to take place today at the Exchange, at 3 P. M., and the sales next week are again numerous and of importance. We shall, therefore, as was the case last week, again publish in this column on Monday next a complete record of the transactions proposed for the week to come.

Unchanged Rates, Friday, Feb. 24, NEW-YORK.

By Telegraph to the Associated Press.

1-10 interest in 4-story brick store and lot, No. 240 Pearl-st., 20.10x82 feet.....$1,550
1-10 interest in 4-story brick store and lot, No. 242 Pearl-st., adjoining above, 20.4 x, as 20.10x82.10x irregular.....1,600
1-5 interest in 4-story brick store and lot, No. 244 Pearl-st., adjoining above, 20.1 x, as 20.1x82.10x irregular.....3,000
1-10 interest in 3-story brick store and lot, No. 6 E. of Bowery, 22.6 x, as 22.6x82.10x irregular.....1,200
1-10 interest in 3-story brick store and lot, No. 8 Orchard-st., s. e. corner of Canal-st., lot 17x82.....1,200
4-story brick building and lot, on Grand-st., s. e. corner of Centre-st., 25x75, running through to Howard-st., between Gouverneur and Jackson sts., piled for.....$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit a personal call from owners who desire to sell, also inquiries. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 10TH AVS., a well-located street.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brick house, 16x50, with two-story extension; price, $12,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house, and lot on West 45th-st., near 5th-av. For sale by DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses in Lexington-av., near 42d-st. Will be sold cheap if applied for at once. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 46 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to see purchasers, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property, station as an Exchange Broker, and to make a business of real estate. A. JOURNEAY, M. D. Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FULL-SIZED four-story and basement brown-stone house on 2d-st., near 6th-av. SAMUEL HIDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company, No. 128 Broadway.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a first-class high-stoop brown-stone house; lot 20x100.5. Price, $18,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE HOUSE AND lot on Brevoort-place, (East 10th-st.,) near Broadway; will be rented furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 46 Broadway.

WEST 51ST-ST.—FOR SALE, A MOST complete English-basement brown-stone house in perfect order, 20.10x82 feet; $28,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 59TH-ST.—A choice block, Private lots. (Would divide.) very cheap; terms easy. Also, the corner plots and single lots, below and fronting the Park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—For sale, a first-class English-basement house, 18.8x80 feet; plot 18.8x100.5. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 46 Broadway,

Offer for sale the following houses and lots:

East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.....$18,000
West 45th-st., near 5th-av.....30,000
West 45th-st., near 5th-av.....31,000
West 46th-st., near 5th-av.....30,000
West 47th-st., near 5th-av.....30,000
West 52d-st., near 5th-av.....30,000
East 45th-st., near Lexington-av.....30,000
East 46th-st., near Lexington-av.....30,000
East 47th-st., near Lexington-av.....31,000
East 50th-st., near 3d-av.....30,000

Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

TO CAPITALISTS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, BROKERS OR BANKERS.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY Nos. 6, 8 and 7 Maiden-lane, 50 feet front, Broadway, and having a front on Maiden-lane of 50 feet, and built in the best and most substantial manner, regardless of cost, of the most substantial materials, and the entire building heated by steam, and now rented for about $14,000 per annum; can be delivered on 1st of May with half under rent as above, or with the whole rent rolls.

For further information, bankers or brokers, there is hardly anything offered more eligible, and as an investment it is commended to capitalists. Price and terms will be made known on application at the premises, of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, DAVISON BROWN,
Son of Lewis E. Brown, Esq. Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no brokers required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

REAL ESTATE GAZETTE.—CARD.

Property-owners in City and country desiring their sale to appear in the March number of the most popular and extensive real estate medium in the country, are hereby informed that the CHEAP ADVERTISING RATE of $10 per square of ten lines will be continued for the ensuing month. Orders for advertising property left with us for sale, exchange or rent.

E. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in
Real Estate, Lease and Mortgage,
No. 32 Cedar-st.

W. H. VALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 Nassau-st., cor. Ann,
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; Mortgages and leases and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate; references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.

Offers several valuable city lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 50th, 102d, 103d, 117th, 120th, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 142d and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brick dwelling, with all the modern improvements, between 45th and 46th sts., lately built by Mr. Pelton; finished throughout in hard wood; plumbing in best order; size, 21.2x82.10; 4 stories and basement; built in very best manner; will be sold cheap. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FORTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., for sale, a most superior house, finished throughout in hard wood; plumbing in best order; size, 21.2x82.10; 4 stories; $40,000, with carpets and gas-fixtures, $45,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV.—For sale, English-basement four-story brown-stone house, 17.8x80.10, in good order; $30,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE in 41st-st., near Madison-av., for sale; three story, 22x 45x100; brown stone; in good order; price, with carpets and gas-fixtures, $27,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A MOST DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement, four-story brown-stone house, 20.8x82, Madison-av., situated in 37th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., in complete order, for sale.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., a medium size house, containing all modern improvements, for sale; one fifteen.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-av., a most complete full-size house, in perfect order; will be sold with or without elegant furniture.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—For sale, a first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x82.8, in good order; price, $26,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—For sale, a four-story high-stoop brick house, 16x50; lot 16.8x100.5. Price, $18,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—For sale, a full-size Modern-style brown-stone house, built in a substantial manner, and in good order. Price, $30,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FOOT LOT, on brown-stone house, in an 100-foot street, near Central Park entrance, at a bargain.

J. W. STEVENS & SON, Lumber Dealers,
42d-st., New-York, or No. 3 Pine-st., P. O.

FOR SALE—FARM AT CORNER 86TH-ST. and First-av., four-story brick house and barn; 50 by 74, lot 200 by 200. Price, $140,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUPERIOR, FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone house, four story, high stoop, near Madison-av., on Murray Hill. Terms very liberal.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 164 Frankfort-st., house 20 feet front, lot 25x75. Suitable for factory purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HIGH stoop brown-stone front dwelling, with modern house, stone trimming, nine rooms and conservatory, all conveniences, and in prime order; lot 20 by 75 feet; yard well stocked with vines; an extensive walk from Fulton Ferry; Fulton-st. cars pass the door. Price, $9,500; terms favorable; possession given early in October. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-STREET, Brooklyn, opposite Washington Park, one first-class brown-stone house, fourteen rooms and extensive yard; will be sold cheap and on easy terms; in the centre of city; price low; terms easy.

T. B. JACKSON, on premises.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale, near ferry; plot to suit; substantial buildings; favorable terms.

JOHNSON & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, a large three-story brick house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 14, Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near Williams, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; 10x75x100, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; stable and other out-buildings on premises, or of H. G. MEYER & CO., No. 194 Water-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING (seventy minutes from 34th-st., modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL REMSENBURG, M. D., FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on Great South Bay, Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to R. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY-SEAT AT WESTBURY, Long Island, with all modern improvements; seven acres of land in fruit and very fine shade; mountain scenery and extensive view of Hudson River; cars and stages constant. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 56 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas, and building sites for sale in most beautifully situated 25 minutes by hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. BY BLACKWELL & SMITH, 56 Broadway, 4 to 11; at Orange, corner Main and Cross sts.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, BEAUTIFUL residence, six minutes' walk from depot; forty trains daily; capital surrounding; parlor, library, dining-room, seven bedrooms, bath-room, furnace, &c.; spacious grounds; terms liberal.

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 94 Pine-st.

ATTRETHEFURD PARK, THE MOST central and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites; near station.

FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 19 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP. Thirty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYBE, No. 49 Park-row, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE water-front property, (about one acre,) suitable for ship building and ways, lumber-yard or factory of any kind; 20 miles from New-York, in a thriving village.

W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.

AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.—A farm of the late Ireland Lefferts, deceased, about 70 acres, including wood, timber and meadow; about 12 acres of the village, and one mile from Long Island Railroad; twelve brain daily by each; will found sold in small tract order. Will apply orchard and other fruit trees; about 15 by unwelling barn and other out-buildings; will be sold low to settle the estate. Inquire of ISAAC VALENTINE, Agent for executors.

RICHARD E. LOWNS, on premises.
W. E. HINMAN, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE Combined in the most promising part of Elizabeth; forty trains each way daily; three hours to New-York; five minutes to churches, academies, public schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c.; house, with 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, and the entire building heated by steam, and now rented for about $1,000 per annum; can be delivered on 1st of May with half under rent as above, or with the whole rent rolls.

For further information, bankers or brokers, there is hardly anything offered more eligible, and as an investment it is commended to capitalists. Price and terms will be made known on application at the premises, of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE CITY, to rent, is the new five-story iron-front store No. 147 Spring-st., west of Broadway, now completed; rent $4,500 and Croton. Also, the new four-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 113 East Broadway, between Jefferson and Clinton sts.; price $15,000, worth $18,000; $2,000 can remain on mortgage.

E. WILLIAMSON,
At Bell's Hotel Bank.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.—Unsurpassed as a business location. Fine five-story brick store, 25 feet 8 inches front by 67; lot about 26 feet in depth; building in good order, with water and gas.

Also, a fine store in the same block, on Murray-st., 20 feet 8 inches front by 67; lot about 26 feet in depth; building in good order, with water and gas.

For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY ON THE corner of Nassau and Ann sts., suitable for a jeweler; two offices, shelves and safe. Apply to GEO. CLARK, No. 115 Nassau-st.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—JOHN-St., between Cliff and Gold sts.—First-class building; four stories; 27 feet wide by 104 feet deep. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENTS, STORES, Nos. 102 and 104 Nassau-st., Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Liberty-st., and No. 2 Pine-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 52 BEEK-man-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

MERCER-ST.—TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 139 Mercer-st., will be rented low to responsible tenant. Apply to J. M. FRIELDS, No. 138 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET IN WHITE MARBLE building, No. 79 John-st. Inquire in the store.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

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Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

HOUSES TO LET.

FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF
HOUSES TO LET
IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY
SEE SUNDAY NEWS.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND.—A fully-furnished house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground, situated on the corner of Main and Hamilton-streets, within a walk of the ferry; also, a house with five acres of ground, on the corner of the Clove road and Richmond-turnpike, half a mile west of Landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NINTH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To rent, for a term of years, a large house, completely furnished throughout, with every luxury; this is a rare chance; rent $2,000 per year. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway

SHIPPING

FOR ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked at lowest rates for the cabin and steerage. Drafts issued payable throughout Ireland and Scotland. Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, where plans can be seen, and passage secured at 77.

FOR HAVRE—LA NORMANDIE, Capt. ——, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL—Sat. Feb. 25 America.....Wed. Mar. 1
Canada.....Sat. Mar. 4 Greenland.....Wed. Mar. 8
Nova Scotian.....Sat. Mar. 11 Columbia.....Wed. Mar. 15
Hibernian.....Sat. Mar. 18 Dorian.....Wed. Mar. 22
Cornelius.....Sat. Mar. 25 Colombian.....Wed. Mar. 29
and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin steerage, $40; Steerage, $26.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their full-powered iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
TONAWANDA, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Mon., at 11 A. M., Feb. 27
ERIN, Capt. SMITH.....Wednesday, March 1, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEDDELL.....March 8, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 15, at 2 P. M.
ERIE, Capt. ——.....March 22, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. ——.....March 29, at 2 P. M.
and every WEDNESDAY thereafter.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 25, 9 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
and every SATURDAY thereafter, and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin passage, $80 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$85 | To London.....$40
To Paris.....$100 | To Paris.....$45
To Halifax, N. S.....$20 | To Halifax, N. S.....$10
Tickets to Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Steerage can be bought here at reduced rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, Mar. 1 | Algeria, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Tuesday, Mar. 7 | Sclavonia, Wednesday, Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Java, Saturday, Mar. 25
Persia, Saturday, Mar. 11 | Australia, Wednesday, Mar. 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 15 | Scotia, Saturday, Mar. 31
And every SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 40, NORTH RIVER.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
By the Wednesday steamers, carrying Steerage Passengers only, $60, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
By the Saturday steamers, carrying Cabin Passengers only, $100, gold.
Second Cabin to Paris.....$120, gold.
Steerage to Paris.....$60, currency.
Cabin tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 2:30 P. M.
HELVETIA, Cabin, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Wednesday, March 8, at 2:30 P. M.
Rates of Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Children under 12 years, half price. Infants, $5. Drafts for sums to suit purchasers, payable in Great Britain and Ireland, at low rates. Steerage passengers landed at Queenstown. Passengers booked through to London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LA FAYETTE, Capt. DAUBE.....WEDNESDAY, March 1
ST. LAURENT, Capt. ——.....SATURDAY, March 11
NOTE.—Passengers will call direct for Tenders.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates from New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....Steerage.
$135 to $170.....$60.
Corresponding reductions to all points of North, South and Central America.
Through tickets to Japan and China.
Cabin passage, including berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-street, at 12 M., as follows:
ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. All others and attendance free.
MARCH 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CORBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY.
MARCH 20, COLORADO, Capt. ——, connecting with CITY OF TOKIO, Capt. ——.
From Yokohama and Nagasaki for San Francisco:
JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 5, 1871, for Yokohama and Nagasaki.
All freight to be for the Steamer will go free, and to be received until 2 P. M. Friday, March 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 2 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only, and will be transferred at Aspinwall in connection with Company's steamers.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., previously, from Pier No. 4 North River, New-York, as follows:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....March 2
COLUMBUS, Capt. WILLIAM SICE (via Nassau).March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. F. ——.....March 16
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. ——, will sail Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SAILING AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CARLOTTA, Capt. Phillips, (for freight only), Saturday, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. ——, Thursday, March 2, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA Phillips (for freight only), Saturday, March 4, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Wednesday, March 22.
For freight or passage apply to
D. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 39 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
SUNDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 36 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BEASLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 41 and 43 South-st.

HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, March 2 from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 44 Albany-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PRESENT RATES.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with any Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Superintendent, Savannah, Ga.
Agent C. R. R. of Ga., Pier No. 3 North River.
Agent A. G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.—FOR NORFOLK.—The steamer Putnam will leave for Norfolk Dock, Brooklyn, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Peninsula and Roanoke and Seaboard Railroads. Returning, leave Norfolk every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the steamer. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Feeling the gentlemanly manner in which the Government of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles incidental to passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in many instances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers (and traveling settlers may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER'S BUREAU, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing as the 2d and 17th of each month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. E. BICKNELL, March 2
BRITANNIA, Capt. ——, March 17
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. J. WATKINS, April 2
Cabin passage, currency, $100; gold, $125; with $10 additional, stateroom. Steerage, currency, $50. Passage to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, $10 additional. Freight, $1 per cubic foot, gold, with 5 per cent. primage, payable in currency. For engagement of cargo or passage apply to
C. T. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREEN-WOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. TURNER, T. C. TURNER, J. TURNER, R. TURNER. } BANKERS, { A. TURNER, C. M. TURNER, J. A. DEREP.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Chase Fire-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING GENERAL ADVANCES
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
20 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand—both local and city securities.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Corporations, Companies and private parties.
COLLECTIONS wanted on CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA.
NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Drafts, Letters of Credit, Cablegrams and Telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE
OF HERLAZ, AST & CO.,
NO. 12½ REGENT-ST., W.,
LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS available in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, running through one of the richest
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $16,000 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 90 and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.
PALMER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:
HENRY BEECKMAN, JOHN S. CECIL,
JAS. WHITING, J. A. MONNEHEIM,
C. H. READ, H. S. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR, GRATZ NATHAN,
F. S. BIXBY, THEODORE MOSS,
E. A. MILLER, E. H. BIXBY,
T. A. BANCE.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER AMES, President.
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Shelbyville Gold Mining Company, of Nevada, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 90 Cliff-st., WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order,
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.,
offer for sale the Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, principal and interest payable in Gold, free of Government tax; interest, coupon or registered, payable in January and July, in New-York. These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the road, and by a Mortgage on LAND GRANT of
ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES
of the best Lumber Lands of Michigan. These Lands are worth more than the amount of the bonds. The bonds are now offered by a syndicate of the holders, and sold interest by the
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
The road extends southerly from Fort Wayne into Michigan. More than 300 miles are completed and in operation.
Large numbers of these bonds have been taken by capitalists and the most rigid investigation is invited.
Price 90 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
BEARING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 2 PINE-ST.,
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Secured by a First Mortgage upon 1,400 acres per mile, and upon the whole and entire line of road, its franchises and property of every description.
RECEIPTS IN GOLD COIN.

OPERATING 148 MILES. 1869.	OPERATING 185 MILES. 1870.
$1,047,937 65.	$1,525,439 00

The receipts for January, 1871, were $218,000, gold.
The net earnings for the year 1870 were more than sufficient to pay the interest upon $25,000,000, or over three times the present issue of bonds.
The affairs of the Company have been examined by many capitalists, who have invested largely in the Bonds, and we are confident that a careful scrutiny will show them to be the best and safest security now offered in this market.
FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,
BY
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS,
issued to Lebrun Chapman, H. V. Post, James M. Edwards, Trustees, dated July 1, 1861. The highest market price will be paid by the above by
WILLIAM A. GUEST,
No. 2 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 15 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING 7 per cent. and ten per cent. strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
195 BLEECKER-STREET.
INTEREST paid or compounded free of all taxes, three times in each year, or every thirty days, as depositor prefers.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $20 and upward.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOSEPH T. BUTLER, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 16 Bowery, fourth-street corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited NOW will draw interest from MARCH FIRST at the rate of six per cent on all sums remaining as
Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 81st-st. and West 30th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also at Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNET, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $230,345 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,146,440 46; surplus, $162,817 94.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLE-TILED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Mouldings at reduced prices. T. A. TRAINER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y.

MARBLE-TILED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $15 to $40 to $250.
T. R. STEWART & CO.,
No. 602 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., Nos. 217-223 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., Marble and Mantel Manufacturers, Hotel-keepers, now original designs in Mantels.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; private family; terms moderate. Call at No. 230 West 23d-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, en suite, first or second floor; gentleman; also, two or three rooms, unfurnished, for light housekeeping; private family; terms moderate. Address, with name, G., Box No. 90 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, en suite, first or second floor; gentleman; also, two or three rooms, unfurnished, for light housekeeping; private family; terms moderate. Address, with name, G., Box No. 90 Times Office.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, large south-front room, for two; references exchanged. Apply at No. 9 West 9th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY-furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. No. 34 Sheridan-square, 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, visiting good accommodations with breakfast and dinner boards, can find the same at No. 29 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A THIRD-STORY front room, nicely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, in a private house and required. Apply at No. 147 Lexington.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front room, on second floor, with or without board; location unsurpassed.

A NICE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; first-class house and location; rent $5 per week. No. 216 East 35th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a laundress' situation; chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; excellent laundresses; French suiting and all kinds of fine washing done up in the best manner; best references. Call at No. 230 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a waiter's situation; chamber-maid and waitress; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up same; will go with family or City; good references. Call at No. 227 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A young woman; excellent cook; understands all kinds of pastry, creams, &c.; good baker; good City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 135 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, YOUNG, tidy, and well recommended from her last place, a situation to take care of children and assist in a private family. Apply at the French Office, 425 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who understands boning, larding, &c., and all kinds of pastries, a situation; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 360 4th-av.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS private secretary, or to read and write for an invalid lady; is accustomed. Address A. H. E., Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl in a private family to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; will be willing to make herself generally useful; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 East 126th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a place to wait on a lady and teach one young child; is a good plain sewer; would travel; best references. Apply at Room 18 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; best of City references. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 116 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; three years' City reference given. Apply at No. 241 East 125th-st., third floor, in front.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS governess, or would instruct young children in English, French and music; is highly educated; not a refined home desired. Address J. M. E., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid or waitress; is highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived the hours of 12 and 1. Apply at No. 116 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPetent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 20 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. HILDE, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

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Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; a married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot and cold grapories, hot and green-house plants; can be highly recommended by present employer; no family objection. Address Gardener, Box No. 31 Sweeney's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, with unexceptionable City reference, as a situation as coachman in a private family; can be in part or entire employment; must like Protestant families to answer. Call or address for two days, No. 21 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; will be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener also, hot and cold grapery work. Wife would attend to dairy-work, if required. Can be with satisfactory references as to abilities for the above line. Address D. M., North Orange Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable Scotchman as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. M. E., Box No. 200 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman, single, not long in this country, as waiter, or anything else he can make himself useful; can drive; good reference. Address A. B. A., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and groom, and wife as laundress; country preferred; no objection to her last place. Call at No. 231 East 126th-st., second floor, front room.

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WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; a married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot and cold grapories, hot and green-house plants; can be highly recommended by present employer; no family objection. Address Gardener, Box No. 31 Sweeney's Hotel, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, with unexceptionable City reference, as a situation as coachman in a private family; can be in part or entire employment; must like Protestant families to answer. Call or address for two days, No. 21 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; will be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener also, hot and cold grapery work. Wife would attend to dairy-work, if required. Can be with satisfactory references as to abilities for the above line. Address D. M., North Orange Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchman as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. M. E., Box No. 200 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman, single, not long in this country, as waiter, or anything else he can make himself useful; can drive; good reference. Address A. B. A., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and groom, and wife as laundress; country preferred; no objection to her last place. Call at No. 231 East 126th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS pastry cook; understands his business in all its branches; none but first-class place need apply; Englishman; married; one child, 12 years. Address, by MARK I., JOSEPH NEWTON, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish the best of City references. Address F. F., Box No. 467 New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ROSS CARter or teamster in a saltmen's mill; can bring a good character. Address J. WEST, Hackettstown, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A GOOD and rapid penman, with good business qualifications; competent to fill any ordinary position of trust and responsibility; unquestionable City reference furnished, and bail if moderate remuneration required. Address MODERATE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM Ireland, 25 years old, lately landed, wishes to obtain a situation in a commercial house; has obtained the highest testimonials on leaving college; a few months in a dry-goods house recommended. Address P. R., No. 113 Sweeney's Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

WANTED—TWO COACHMEN, ONE FOR City and one for country. Address full particulars, inclosing three postage stamps for answer, R. C., 20 Bowman, Georgetown, D. C.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; German or Scotch; for a small family living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 129 Fourth-st., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A HOUSEmaid and laundress; Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 41 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 81 Cedar, Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN O. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

CRUSHING-ROLLERS WANTED.—One pair crushing-rollers, about twenty-four inches diameter and sixteen to twenty inches in length.
C. W. COFFEE AND, No. 61 Broadway.

SHORT-HAND WRITERS MAY HAVE Catalogues of all works on Phonography by sending stamp to S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
NOVELTY AND NOVELTIES.
THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
FIRST MATINEE
of Robertson's celebrated comedy,
OURS,
and Gilmore's concession,
BLUE DEVILS.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), Gilmore's Series IV.
THE ROSE GENTLEMAN.
MONDAY, Feb. 27, MONEY.
TUESDAY, an entirely new comedy, by Robertson, Solicitor's military dinner.
OURS.
WEDNESDAY, A MORNING CALL and WOOD-COCK'S LITTLE GAME.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 2,
Mr. JOHN SLOUGH'S BENEFIT,
will make his re-appearance, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time in five years, his well-known comedy,
ROMANISM AND REALITY.
Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 25,
HOME
AND
BLUE DEVILS.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND.....Lessee and Manager.
This (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE STAR,
Miss EFFIE JOHNS, as Pauline.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Mrs. EMMA OLIVER,
as Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons."
Claude Melnotte.....C. BARTON HILL.

STEINWAY HALL.
Miss MARIE KREBS, the child pianiste, will make her first appearance in public at this hall, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., when she will be kindly assisted by Mrs. Phillip De Gebhard, soprano; Signor A. Randoli, the eminent baritone, and Mr. L. Dreyfous.
Single tickets, $1 50. Family ticket, $5. To be had at the usual places.

EUTERPE SOCIETY.
First popular concert
SATURDAY, FEB. 25, AT 3 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
DIRECTOR.....PROF. M. WEHLI.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Miss MARIA BRAINERD and Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Mr. SEMMERTZ, Mr. WIENIAWSKI, and others. Tickets, 50

THE COAL PANIC.

Alarming Facts About the Coal Question.

Less Than Two Weeks' Supply in the City.

Disastrous Effect Upon Business—Great Economy Necessary—Retailers Exhibitant—Consumers Aghast.

The excitement concerning the coal question has fairly overspread the country. Every section outside of the coal-mining districts is greatly perturbed in consequence. Probably no other confusion in this country, if we may except the gold excess of the memorable "Black Friday," has caused such a sudden and deep alarm as this combination to put up the price of coal. A very brief consideration seems to justify this condition of the public pulse, which at this moment beats feverishly.

Unless we have all been grossly misinformed, which is scarcely possible, there is reason to believe that the very meagre supply of the entire coal market for the million and a half of people in New-York and adjacent cities will be exhausted within two weeks. The most reliable estimate places the total supply on hand at less than 300,000 tons. The daily consumption of 25,000 tons will soon exhaust the store. Unless the empty yards are then replenished, there will be a suffering scarcely less than that of a famine for the lack of food. At the very season of the year when Winter sheds its icy cast, and the chill, damp winds and mists of Spring succeed,—just when we need the artificial heat to temper the intensely atmosphere of wind and storm, we are threatened with this kind of famine. Human flesh and blood can not endure such deprivation. The very young and tender and the aged and infirm will sink into disease and death, and the most vigorous and hardy will succumb to any protracted test of the kind. Nor is this in any degree a sensational statement. Facts cannot be ignored in this matter. Without coal we are without any fuel. Without fuel we are unable to have proper food. We cannot bear the sudden change from warmth and comfort in our homes to chills and discomfort. The result can be foreseen without any more words.

THE COAL MARKETS.

Yesterday, the TIMES reporters made inquiries at the offices of the principal coal dealers in the wholesale and retail trade. The result overreached anticipation. With one or two exceptions, the wholesale dealers are entirely bare of stock, and what little remains melts away like water under the importunate demands of retailers. The prices were, at the latest quotations, $6 per ton for the best, and $5 for the second quality. Some of the large coal operators have been worried out of all patience by swarms of portentious busybodies who fairly peppered them with all sorts of questions. To such, these gentlemen became hardened to reticence, but were quite free to render every information to dealers and reporters. An officer of the Pennsylvania Coal Company said: "We have not a ton of coal on hand. We wish we had a million. We do not believe it nor wish this state of affairs. We know that our real interests are allied with those of the people. We really make more money with a good selling market at reasonable prices than otherwise. We had 200 tons this morning, but now it is all gone. We sold that in single tons to the poor at $6 50 per ton."

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The cause of the trouble, Sir, he continued, is not with us. To be sure we have been in fault in former times; but we know that the best terms that we give our men are an exchange for the best results from them to us. We are now paying larger wages in proportion to the price of coal than ever before. In December, 1868, when we were selling immense quantities at such prices and great profit, we paid for the mining of fifty tons the price of a barrel of flour and a barrel of pork. This month we have been paying the same amount for the mining of forty-two and one-half tons.

By the Delaware and Hudson, Scranton, Lackawanna and other Companies, although they carry on their operations in various distinct methods and under different circumstances, about the same proportions have been maintained.

THE COAL-YARDS.

A glance at most of the coal-yards in this City and vicinity adds to our alarm. Their total stock allows but about one ton for about every twenty persons. Vast bins and spacious yards and sheds that are generally filled to overflowing, are now for the most part nearly empty. In one instance, laborers are digging into the earth and sifting out the imbedded pieces that usually are trampled under foot unnoticed.

THE RAILROADS, STEAMERS AND FACTORIES.

The shock that this sudden stoppage has sent out reaches to the most remote interests in the land. Every steam-engine and boiler that is fed by this kind of fuel has already felt the pinch. Steam-boats, factories, foundries, gas-houses, locomotives, and other motive powers are soused with this fact. Sixty days will be likely to close many establishments which actually and solely depend on coal for steam-power. As a consequence of the strike, all the coal-trains, except those for the use of railroads that own mines, have stopped running, and the hands are idle.

THE STRIKES OF THE MINERS.

It seems that the Union now has complete control over all the miners. These are a hardy, plain, and stubborn set altogether, under the control of a few crafty leaders, and unapproachable through any other agency. For a long time during the war they earned from $5 to $7 per day's work, young lads admitted per day. That was when the civil commerce of the country required a vast quantity of fuel. Thousands of farm-laborers then and thus sprung into the business. Now, of course, that there is an excess of labor, prices cannot be kept up, and the men will not seek other employment.

HOW LONG WILL THIS LAST?

There seems to be a great conflict of opinion among dealers as to the duration of this strike. But a settlement is impossible but to obtain a supply elsewhere than from Pennsylvania. It is thought by a certain class that the Schuylkill districts will soon be worked again, because the necessities of the miners will force them into it. Even the mass independent of them cannot long bear the pressure. Besides, the stamor of all the side-interests of the country trade there will have an influence. It has been remarked that Cumberland coal is agreeably liveced on board of vessels at Baltimore, at $5 per tone; the freight is $2 to $2 50 per ton, and this, with insurance added, makes the price $7 80 per ton delivered alongside the wharf here. In almost two weeks the Chesapeake and Delaware and Raritan Canals will be open, after which coal can be delivered here from Baltimore at a cost of less than $7 per ton. But that will not avail for the present emergency.

A person here supposed to be a mouth-piece of the striking miners declares that to prevent movement will be maintained until the point is gained, and that they intend to make no concessions. Usually only from ten to twenty thousand persons are thrown out of employment when work is stopped at the mines, and this is bad enough—but now many thousands of workmen in the furnaces and rolling-mills, and employes on railroads, will have to remain idle until the mines are going again.

LATEST SHIPMENTS FROM THE MINES.

The Mauch Chunk papers state that "up to the close of last week there has been transported south from here, over both railroads, since the 1st of January, 148,290.16 tons. Last week the shipments amounted to 5,261.15 tons, being 1,206.13 tons more than the preceding week. The corresponding week last year 62,844.11 tons were sent south from here, and the total for last year to this time was 416,260.01 tons. In comparing the shipments of the past week and the present year with corresponding dates of last year we find a decrease for the week of 1871 of 58,583.16 tons, and a decrease for the present year of 273,329.08 tons.

It is stated by the Shamokin (Penn.) *Herald* that work has been resumed at seventeen collieries in Pennsylvania, but not a ton of the coal produced can reach the New-York market so long as the railroad conspiracy continues.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

It is not generally known that for ordinary household stock, with proper care, Cumberland coal is an effectual substitute for anthracite. The more general use of the latter for domestic purposes has thrown the soft coal chiefly into the hands of manufacturers and the steam-ship companies, but it is now likely to be largely employed elsewhere. It is represented that the proposed repeal of the duty on foreign coal would not materially affect the present condition of the market here, as there is a lack of appliances for mining in the British Provinces, and of vessels for conveying the coal to American ports; therefore the anthracite conspiracy could not be put down in this manner. The repeal of the duty, it is argued, would be injurious to the Cumberland interest, which is now prepared to put its coal upon the market at reasonable rates.

IRRESISTIBLE FACTS.

Everybody is and about the City is thoroughly alarmed at the prospect, and realizes the necessity for the most stringent economy in fuel. The very cinders and ashes will be utilized by those who never before had thought of such an emergency. It is said that many grocerymen who have been in the habit of selling coal to the very poor by the peck, now refuse to sell it at all. Those who continue to sell in this manner charge twenty-five cents for the peck basketful, or about $6 per ton for the fuel required by one-half the population of these two great cities—the hundreds of thousands who live in tenement-houses and have neither coal-cellars nor the means to buy more than a bucketful at a time. This is a startling outlook, but it is not an extravagant estimate. The consequences of such a state of things are not difficult to foresee. Great suffering, sickness, contention, possibly riot may ensue.

THE PANIC IN BROOKLYN.

The coal famine in Brooklyn has seized upon the public mind with wider and sudden force. At the principal yards, yesterday, coal was being sold for $14 per ton, part which of that was not of the best quality. The carts seemed very busy in replenishing the stock of dwellings and factories. The retailers are following the example of New-York contemporaries, and charge enormous rates for small quantities. One of the worst features of the case, however, lies in the determination that has been expressed by many of the large foundry men and manufacturers to stop work if the panic should continue. If this takes place, the state of things produced among the laboring classes will be miserable in the extreme, especially will this be so in the eastern portion of the city, where most of the inhabitants are dependent for a living upon the work they get in factories, refineries, &c.

COAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

Jerseymen are accused to a sense of the great coal famine by the vacant yards, empty bins and depleted heaps. In many places the supply is already exhausted. A train came in yesterday, and crowds clamored around it as every car-door was opened. On arriving at the homes of the people, almost marred into forcible seizure. It was found necessary to place guards over the property. Large quantities of wood, cinders and other refuse are used for fuel. In Jersey City the scarcity is peculiarly severe.

THE OPERATORS AND MINERS.

Meeting of Schuylkill Operatores at Philadelphia Yesterday—An Address to the People—Review of the Relations of Operators and Miners Since April, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of coal operators today, the following address to the public was adopted:

Systematic representations by officers of the Working Men's Benevolent Association have rendered it necessary for the operators in the Schuylkill region to call the attention of the public to the facts in the matter, and to show as briefly as possible the causes which have led them finally to determine on being masters of their own property. Omitting many misunderstandings occurring previous to the grand strike of April, 1870, we will endeavor to show how unreasonable the men were at that time.

THE SLIDING SCALE OF 1869.

The basis of this was on a sliding scale upward from $3 at Port Carbon; that is to say, a rate of wages was fixed, based on coal being worth in the market $3 per ton at that point. The rates taken in the average were lump, steam-boat, breaker, egg, stove and chestnut; white pea, which constitutes a proportion of the product of each colliery was not permitted to be embraced in the average because the price ruled so much below other sizes, and only ten per cent. of aggregate quantity was permitted to be estimated as chestnut coal. When that basis was fixed the prices of all necessary articles of living were much lighter than in 1870, and in the general decline in market values coal was not accepted. So soon, therefore, as production was fairly resumed in the Spring of 1870, the price of coal fell much below $3, and an effort was made to so alter the basis as to have it decline as well as advance with the market. One effort was tested with contempt, the Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association claiming that they would stop work when the price of coal went below their basis, and thus by diminishing production to so regulate trade that $3 would be the minimum average at which coal would be sold.

PROPORTIONS OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pending this effort at an adjustment of wages, the collieries were stopped by order of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, on one occasion for a period of a month, on another occasion, the edict of the Committee of their Association rendering it impossible to find workmen willing to incur their displeasure. During the entire existence of this Association it has been impossible for the operator to discharge from his employ any one of the members, without its certainly resulting in an entire suspension of all his work. Whenever was the cause of dismissal, operators would be waited upon by a committee of the Branch Association of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, and be ordered to restore the workman to his former position. On the other hand, if an operator has in his employ a man not a member of the Association, or one who is a member and fails to pay his dues on an order of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, all their members cease to work at that place, and the colliery necessarily lies idle. The certain loss in working our collieries and selling our coal below the basis while wages continued at that point, determined us to insist upon a new basis, rising and falling with the price of coal above and below $3 in exact ratio.

THE GOWEN COMPROMISE.

The result was an entire suspension of work for over four months, and finally a compromise, on which resumption was effected on the following terms, known as the Gowen compromise:

POTTSVILLE, July 22, 1870.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Working Men's Benevolent Association do offer to our employers of Schuylkill County to start on the basis of 1869, when coal is worth $3 per ton in Port Carbon.

Resolved, That when coal brings $3 25, we demand eight per cent. advance; and when it brings $3 50, sixteen and one-half per cent. of an advance; $3 75, twenty-four and three-fourths per cent. of an advance; $4, thirty-three per cent. of an advance.

Resolved, That while we decline the basis of 1869, say to $3 75, we accept a reduction of eight and one-third per cent.; when $3 50, sixteen and one-half per cent.; $3 25, twenty-four and three-fourths per cent.; $3, thirty-three per cent., and nothing over.

Resolved, That our miners working on contract, after they start, earning over $100 per month be reduced 10 per cent.; $125 and over, 20 per cent.; $150 and over, 25 per cent.; $200 per month, if there be any, 40 per cent.

Resolved, That the above figures shall be taken from six grades of coal, yes coal not included, to be determined by resolutions to be handed to T. B. GOWEN, Esq., President of the Reading Railroad Company. (Signed,) JOHN SIMMS, President.

GEORGE CORBETT, Secretary.

ANOTHER AGREEMENT.

With the following agreement, made at Pottsville the 29th of July, 1870, between the Committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Committee of the Working Man's Benevolent Association:

It is agreed that the Working Men's Benevolent Association shall not sustain any man who is discharged for incompetency, bad workmanship or bad conduct, or other good cause, and that the operators shall not discharge any man or officer for actions or duties imposed upon him by the Working Man's Benevolent Association.

It is further agreed, that the spirit and intention of the resolution calling the Suspension resumption, passed by the Working Men's Benevolent Association, is that each miner shall work regularly, and fill the place of boxes and operators to see that he does. The resolution is, that any miner earning above $100, and less than $125, shall be reduced twenty per cent. on the basis; earning over $125, and under $150, shall be reduced twenty per cent. on the basis; earning over $150, and under $200, to be reduced thirty per cent. on the basis; earning over $200, to be reduced forty per cent. on the basis.

To obtain the price of coal monthly, the President of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and President of the Working Men's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County, shall meet on the 20th day of each month and select five operators, who shall, on the 25th instant following, report the average price, sworn or affirmed to, of coal at Port Carbon for all sizes above pea-coal. The five operators shall be selected from a list of those shipping over 40,000 tons annually, and none shall be selected a second time until the list is exhausted. The prices of coal so obtained shall fix the rates of wages for that month, and this agreement in regard to the mode of obtaining prices, shall remain in force during the year 1870.

Signed: Wm. Kendrick, J. K. Sigrist, M. F. Ywler, Samuel R. Grieson, Baird Snyder, John Lirey, George Corbett, George Athey, James Berry and Robert Wrightman.

WORK RESUMED—CONTRACTIONS.

The region started work on the 2d of August, but every obstacle was thrown in the way of their Committee on the adjustment of wages, based on the average sales of coal. Work was, however, continued during the balance of the year, according to our agreement.

WAGES OF MINERS.

A great deal has been said and published in relation to the wages earned by miners and laborers under the Gowen Compromise. Day laborers can be calculated by any one, but earnings of miners under contract work, can only be arrived at from pay-rolls. We have taken the trouble to get the earnings of the miners working by contract, from the pay-rolls of five of the largest collieries in the region, which show the following results:

Average per day for August, in 1870, $4 28 1-6 on $3 75 for coal.

Average, September, 1870, $4 14 5-6 on $3 50 for coal.

Average, October, 1870, $4 08 1-3 on $3 25 for coal.

Now you did not work more than an average of seven hours per day, and worked twenty-seven days in August, twenty-six in September, and twenty-six in October, making average net earnings per man, after all his expenses are deducted from August, at $115 56; September, $107 76; October, $105 86. Miners working by day are exceptional cases, and are only employed in repairing damaged breasts, repairing timber, and such other job work as cannot be let out by contract, and amounts to a trifling percentage of a month's roll pay; in fact, a day's wages paid both laborer and miner will not average one-fourth of the expense of the cost of production.

EMPLOYMENT AND DISCHARGE OF MEN.

In regard to their agreement relating to the operator having the sole right of employing and discharging workmen, we have yet to hear of one instance where it has been lived up to; but we know of many where it has been violated.

THE BASIS OF 1871.

In November, 1870, a committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and the Working Men's Benevolent Association entered into the following terms of agreement for the year 1871:

After considerable discussion about the condition of the coal trade, and the prospects for 1871, a proposition to adjust wages as follows was agreed upon unanimously by two committees to form the basis for coal by Port Carbon, viz.: When coal is $3 per ton, wages to be $2 per week; when coal is $3 25 per ton, $2 10 per week; miners' work to be reduced 10¼ per cent. from the present basis, and the general reduction of 10¼ per cent. also to be graded on the new price thus formed. The advance or decline to be graded on the same basis as the rate of one per cent. for three cents raise or fall on the price of coal. The Anthracite Board of Trade and the Working Men's Benevolent Association respectfully recommend the adoption of the above proceedings, that satisfactory correspondents be established with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for its fair reduction on the tolls.

Resolved, That the Lehigh region may go to work upon the above terms being accepted by their miners, but they are not to commence to work until the mines of each region shall have accepted the said terms.

Resolved, That we are united in opposing any interference by workmen in connection with the management or control of our works, and will insist upon the abandonment of their claims to such control.

It is believed the above rules will be as nearly as possible equal in all the regions, and will pay workmen as the Schuylkill region fully as high wages as they earned under the Gowen compromise.

The public must perceive that the great point in dispute between us is that while the working men are determined that coal shall not go below $3 at Port Carbon, the operators claim and insist that it shall not exceed $3. The increased consumption derived from low prices, and which shall be regulated purely by supply and demand.

When the workmen determine to accept this just and equitable basis to be offered them to-morrow, we hope and believe that it will obviate many of the difficulties heretofore experienced. Coal will be permitted to go on with out interruption, thus insuring a steady supply of coal at fair prices for all concerned.

The above was ordered to be published by the Committee of Fifteen of the coal operators of the Schuylkill region.

MAY WOMEN INSURE?

Lecture by Mr. Alexander Delmar Before the Liberal Club—Statistics of Life and Maternity.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening, Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR, late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, read a very interesting paper on statistics of life and maternity, the object being to show that insurance companies in the United States are incorrect in assuming that women are subject to greater risk of death than men. The lecturer quoted the authority of Dr. RUSSELL, Registrar of Records, to the effect that insurance companies are incorrect in assuming that women, during their child-bearing period, are subject to greater risk of death than men during the parallel period of life. Such an opinion he is not founded on facts. Mr. DELMAR read several statistics in support of his theory, of which the following bear directly on the subject, and are interesting in other points of view:

POPULATION OF NEW-YORK IN 1870.

	Male Rate.	Female Rate.
1859	32.7	34.3
1867	30.3	34.2
1868	31.4	34.6
1869	30.6	33.5
1870	31.2	33.6

Deaths in the City of New-York during the quinquennial period, 1866-70:

DEATHS BY AGES.

	Males.	Females.
Birth to 20	32,608	24,124
20 to 40	15,499	14,109
40 and over	19,606	13,209
Total	67,713	51,442

DEATHS BY CAUSES.

	Males.	Females.
Zymotic	20,140	15,438
Constitutional	15,014	14,316
Local	23,209	13,977
Development	3,772	1,663
Violence	1,576	1,047
Total	67,713	51,442

DEATHS BY CAUSES, TWENTY TO FORTY-FIVE.

	Males.	Females.
Zymotic	3,460	2,676
Constitutional	3,706	4,227
Local	5,491	4,623
Development	32	749
Violence	1,744	827
Total	14,433	14,102

Deaths from forty-five to fifty-five: Males, 4,118; females, 3,781.

The lecturer quoted further statistics to show that for one woman who dies from delirium tremens five men are taken off. He attributed the reluctance to insure female lives to a belief in the English Actuaries' tables, which give a greater expectancy for males from twenty to forty years than for women. But these tables were founded on a very limited number of female lives who were insured in England.

Mr. W. D. WHITING admitted that women were longer-lived than men, but that the particular class of women who resort to insurance on their lives are not so. This has been proved beyond any question, whatever of the theory which claims that class one-half of one percent. more than the rate for men of the same age.

Other members having addressed the Club, the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. MUNSON A. TREADWELL, lately an Assessor in the Sixth Revenue District, gave a bond in the sum of $100,000 before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for the faithful performance of his duties as Collector of the new consolidated district composed of the Fourth and Thirty-second Districts, to which position he has just been appointed by the President. His sureties were: Ex-Congressman THOMAS E. STEWART, JAMES W. BOOTH, Mr. WILLIAMS, and others. The bond was forwarded to Washington for approval.

JOHN LOFTUS, a resident of Brooklyn, aged twenty-one years, entered the store of CHARNEY BROTHERS, No. 99 New Chambers-street, on Thursday to order some goods for his father. While he was in the store Mr. JOHN KEARNEY opened the money-drawer in his presence, and both soon after left the premises. One of the employes named JOHN RYAN subsequently saw LOFTUS come back and loiter near the drawer, which was found empty when next examined. As Mr. KEARNEY had deposited $400 in money and a check for $78 in the drawer, he caused the arrest of LOFTUS, and arraigned him before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs. The prisoner strenously asserted his innocence, but the Magistrate decided to hold him for trial in the sum of $1,000 bail.

By reference to another column, it will be observed that the ship Colorado, from Monrovia, yesterday put into this port in a leaky condition; [illegible] Colorado [illegible] the event-

[illegible] Arrow was [illegible] Reason [illegible] Colorado. He was consigned to Messrs. Lorillard by a German, whose name he could not learn. He was coming to the United States to awaken a deeper interest in behalf of African emigration, and on usual call has been made [illegible] schools and [illegible] Liberia.

The [illegible] Fund, [illegible] Treasurer, [illegible] Fenimore Cooper, in Boston, the 19th, to New-York, Oct. 1; to Albany, 20c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, 9 90; to New-York, 66 90, and to Albany 8 30 ₱ ton.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—TOBACCO active; sales 240 hhds. common to good Leaf at $3 [illegible] new to $6 [illegible] old. HEMP [illegible] FLAX held at 9c.@10c. COTTON quiet; Middling at 12¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6. WHEAT steady; Red and White, $1 10@$1 25, on arrival. OATS steady; 50c. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 44c., sold. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $21 75. LARD, 12½c. BACON, packed—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk MEATS, packed—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c. WHISKY quiet at 90c.@97c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 12½c.; receipts, gross, 93 bales; exports, coastwise, 102 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 15,427 bales. FLOUR steady; receipts of City mills, 2,000 bbls.; sales, 2,000 bbls.; receipts of Howard-street, 2,000 bbls.; sales, 2,000 bbls.; receipts of Western, 8,000 bbls.; sales, 8,000 bbls.; receipts of Country, 2,000 bbls.; sales, 2,000 bbls. WHEAT dull; receipts, 2,000 bush.; sales, 2,000 bush.; Southern, 1,000 bush.; sales, 1,000 bush.; Pennsylvania, 1,000 bush.; sales, 1,000 bush.; Western, 1,000 bush.; sales, 1,000 bush.; Red, $1 20@$1 25; Amber, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull; receipts, 2,000 bush.; sales, 2,000 bush.; Southern White, 70c.@71c.; Southern Yellow, 77c.@78c. OATS quiet; sales, 1,000 bush.; Southern, 50c.@55c. RYE, 90c.@95c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess PORK, $21 75. LARD, 12½c. BACON, packed—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk MEATS, packed—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c. WHISKY quiet at 90c.@97c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—COTTON firm; Middling, 12½c.; receipts, gross, 93 bales; exports, coastwise, 102 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 15,427 bales. FLOUR fairly active, but weak; market favors buyers; receipts of City mills, 2,000 bbls.; sales, 2,000 bbls.; receipts of Howard-street, 2,000 bbls.; sales, 2,000 bbls.; receipts of Western, 8,000 bbls.; sales, 8,000 bbls.; receipts of Country, 2,000 bbls.; sales, 2,000 bbls. WHEAT dull, except choice lots; fair to good Southern, $1 20@$1 25; prime, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull; White Southern, 70c.@71c.; Yellow Southern, 77c.@78c. OATS quiet at 50c.@55c. PORK firm. BACON quiet. LARD steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales receipts, 1,400 bales; gross, 7,720 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,000 bales; to the Continent, 2,720 bales; stock, 72,000 bales; net receipts, 6,000 bales; stock, 50,072 bales; net receipts to-day, 2,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; to the Continent, 2,000 bales; stock, 72,000 bales; net receipts to Saturday, 6,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; to the Continent, 2,000 bales; stock, 72,000 bales; net receipts to Monday, 6,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; to the Continent, 2,000 bales; stock, 72,000